

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 41

Section 1

February 18, 1930.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL LOANS

A Winnipeg dispatch to-day reports: "Banks that have lost money to the wheat pool have not asked the Manitoba Government that the guarantee of 15 per cent margin be maintained, Premier John Bracken said yesterday. The Premier gave assurance that the Province, in cooperation with Saskatchewan and Alberta, stands ready to carry out the undertaking to guarantee the pool's loan margin should prices decline to levels necessitating such action."

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The Harris proposal to subject immigration from all Western Hemisphere countries except Canada and Newfoundland to quota restriction under the nation origins clause of the immigration act was reported favorably to the Senate yesterday by its immigration committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Similar action was taken last session, but the bill was never considered. Under it Senator Harris of Georgia has estimated that Mexican immigration would be restricted to 1,500 yearly. Last year the total Mexican immigration was about 40,000. The House immigration committee now is considering bills which would accomplish virtually the same amendment of the 1924 immigration act."

TOBACCO RATES

Present rail rates on shipments of tobacco, both in carload and less than carload lots, are declared excessive in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday by the Tobacco Merchants Association of the United States, with principal headquarters at New York City. The complaint was filed on behalf of the major tobacco manufacturers. The complainant asked the commission to investigate present rates and establish new rates which will be reasonable and just. (Press, Feb. 18.)

ALASKAN PULP

The press of February 16 says: "Action looking toward insuring an ample supply of newsprint paper for American newspapers was taken on Saturday by the Senate in adopting a resolution by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, requesting the furnishing of information concerning the supply of wood pulp in Alaska. The resolution was adopted without debate and without a roll-call when Mr. McKellar called it up for consideration....The Tennesseean said it was believed that wood adapted to the manufacture of newsprint paper could be found in Alaska and that it should be utilized by the United States. 'If it can be found,' he asserted, 'we should have the advantage of it.' By means of water routes and a railroad built in Alaska by the Government, Mr. McKellar said, the product could be delivered in this country at a reasonable transportation cost."

Section 2

Cooperation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 15 says: "Farm and Ranch has expressed the opinion that farmers will receive approximately a true value for their products only when they cease to compete with each other in open market by joining cooperative associations and federating in central commodity selling organizations; that there never was a time when there was a greater opportunity for organizing for a business-like merchandising of products than right now; that this opportunity is being provided by the United States Government through the Federal Farm Board....As to the recent farm relief legislation, we might as well make up our minds that Uncle Sam is growing more paternalistic from year to year, but that this is the first time he has given much consideration to the producers of our food and fiber. For years he has showered his favors on manufacturers, the banks and transportation companies. Now that he is taking notice of the other members of the family, we ought to accept his efforts in the spirit in which they are made. If we can make agriculture prosper, there will be prosperity everywhere."

Cotton
Prices

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for February 15 says: "The steady decline in the price of cotton during recent weeks was unexpected. Without doubt, several causes contributed to the slump, but all of them together seem inadequate to explain it. The competition of rayon is increasing rapidly, and has become formidable. The political situation in China, which approaches anarchy in a large part of the country, has interfered with what was a large market for coarse goods. The shortening of the staple of our cotton was a grave mistake on the part of planters. The English machinery, which has been adjusted to use our shorter fiber, can now handle Indian cotton, the quality of which is being improved while ours has grown poorer. Every means should be employed to grow longer staple cotton, notwithstanding the boll weevil. Fortunately nearly all of the 1929 crop was out of the hands of the growers before the slump began. The cooperatives, which are holding a lot of cotton, will suffer most if the low prices continue. Much depends on the 1930 acreage. If it is reduced, prices will advance. If it is not reduced, an unsettled and unprofitable cotton market may be expected throughout the year."

Dairy
Industry
In Wis-
consin

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for February 14 says: "Wisconsin's place in the dairy industry of the United States appears to be fixed by the announcement made at Madison by James C. Stone, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, that the board is recognizing the National Cheese Producers' federation as the cooperative marketing organization of the cheese industry. This announcement tallies with the opinion expressed by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, when he was in Wisconsin recently, that there should be two organizations dealing with dairy products--one to take care of milk, cream and butter and the other cheese. The board has already recognized the leadership of the Land o' Lakes Association, with headquarters at Minneapolis, in the first field; now it recognizes the Plymouth organization in the second. This means that the North-west--Wisconsin, Minnesota and surrounding States--constitutes, in the mind of the Farm Board, the real center of the dairy industry."

This ought to be an incentive to these States quickly to provide full cooperative machinery for the control of dairying. We have the detached cooperatives in greater number than any other region. We have not yet welded them as they must be welded into organizations that culminate in central agencies. This is necessary to meet the requirements of the Federal Farm Board...."

Diet and Work

Scientific American for March contains an article on the relation of diet to working efficiency. It says in part: "Fatigue, diet, and the working capacity of the modern business girl are closely related, and decrease in working capacity due to fatigue can be offset by the timely ingestion of highly concentrated, energizing foods, according to the findings of Dr. Thaddous L. Bolton, head of the Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, who has concluded a research investigation in which 20 feminine office workers were subjected to exhaustive tests of speed, endurance, mental alertness, and muscular control, at various hours of the business day. Back of the investigation, according to Doctor Bolton, lies the growing belief on the part of employers that the unwise reducing diets resorted to by large numbers of feminine workers are responsible not only for frequent absences due to illness, but for decreased volume and lowered quality of work while in the office. As the food supplies within the body approach the point of exhaustion, work power begins to fall, and fatigue sets in, starting up muscular trembling and lowering the speed and contractile power of the bodily members... 'On the basis of our findings,' Doctor Bolton says, 'hardworking business and professional men and women would do well to keep in the drawer of the desk a box of good candy or candied fruit. When energy begins to flag in mid-afternoon, these quick-action foods will act as an emergency ration and supply the calories needed for the rest of the day's work. The sugar in afternoon tea, or in sweetened cold drinks, will have the same effect.'..."

Farm Mort- gages

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home (St. Paul) for February 15 says: "A rather serious situation exists in certain sections of the country just at this time because of the problem presented in renewing farm mortgages which are becoming due now. Ten years ago when the deflation period was just under way large numbers of farmers resorted to the farm mortgage as a way out of their immediate difficulties. These ten-year mortgages are now due.... There is, of course, a vast difference in the value of farm land to-day as compared with its value at the time these mortgages were made. The insurance companies therefore are inclined to call some of these loans and on others to ask for substantial reductions of the principal. Many farmers have found it impossible to make any headway on the reduction of these loans, and many of them, in fact, have had trouble in the regular payment of interest. If the present policy of the insurance companies is carried out it simply means another series of wholesale foreclosures... The stabilization of land values is most important at this time. In fact, land is the best collateral we have in the West. Further depreciation of land values which would result from wholesale foreclosures is one of the worst things that could happen to agriculture as well as to business, particularly just

at this time when the farmer needs all the intelligent assistance he can be given. We respectfully urge the insurance companies of the Nation to consider this aspect of the question and use all possible leniency in dealing with the present situation."

Japan's
Power
Progress

The New York Times of February 17 says: "Japan leads the world at the present time in hydroelectric and power station developments, according to Professor Joseph W. Roe, head of the Industrial Engineering Department of New York University's College of Engineering, who has just returned from the world engineering congress held last November in Tokio. 'There is practically no farming community in Central Japan that is not lighted by electricity, medieval as it may be in every other respect,' said Professor Roe. 'A heavy and dependable rainfall and steep, swift rivers have made this possible. Japan is deliberately transforming itself from an agricultural to a manufacturing nation. It is building up a merchant marine to care for its export trade, as well as mining and manufactures....The reason for Japan's change to an industrial nation lies in the scarcity of land available for agriculture. Japan is approximately the same size as England, but while 85 per cent of England's land is available for agriculture only 20 per cent of Japan's land can be used for farming. Japan's population is about 63,000,000, against England's 40,000,000. ...Lumber and cotton are the chief commodities which we send to Japan,' he said. 'We will profit more by selling cotton in the raw state to Japan for manufacture into cotton goods to sell to China than by attempting to manufacture and sell this type of goods direct to China. The reason is the cheaper labor costs in Japan.'..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 8 says: "For years the American farmer has practiced what Secretary Hyde terms 'blind production,' in that he sows and reaps without thought of the probable or actual market demand and price for his product. This has been the fundamental point of inequality between agriculture and industry. Industry has had the advantage through better organization and adjustment of its production to demand. This is the goal that farmers are striving to reach through their cooperative marketing associations functioning under the Farm Marketing Act. The plan contemplates not only efficient merchandising of agricultural products, but a balanced production and prevention of abnormal surpluses. As has been well said, the logical control of surpluses is to prevent them, and this can best be brought about by complete and accurate information on world production on major farm crops and probable price trends. As a matter of fact, foreign competition in years to come is likely to present a more serious problem for producers of certain crops. The annual agricultural outlook or forecast, prepared by the Bureau of Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, is intended to furnish farmers a tentative guide in farming operations during the forthcoming growing season. A summary of the outlook for 1930 is published elsewhere in this issue and should receive the careful study of all farmers who are interested in a balanced production. Without some consideration of this outlook and practical application of its suggestions efficient marketing will be a failure. This

outlook report is heartily approved by the Federal Farm Board, as well as by the various agricultural colleges, who will discuss its local and practical application to numerous communities through the United States during the next few weeks. Attendance at these meetings and a careful weighing of the suggestions given will hasten the day when guesswork in farming gives way to business principles in production and marketing."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 17.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$15.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.25 to \$11.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85 to \$11.45; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$11 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.22½ to \$1.24; Kansas City \$1.20 to \$1.22; No.2 hard winter (12% protein) \$1.18; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.16 to \$1.16½; Kansas City \$1.08½ to \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78½¢; Minneapolis 71½ to 72½¢; Kansas City 73½¢ to 75¢; No.5 yellow corn Chicago 79½ to 80¼¢; Minneapolis 75½¢ to 78½¢; Kansas City 75½¢ to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41½¢ to 43½¢; Minneapolis 39½¢ to 40¼¢; Kansas City 44 to 45¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago and very few at \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$3.50-\$4 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities. Florida pointed type \$2.50-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper. Texas round stock \$4.50-\$4.75 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; midwestern stock \$1.65-\$1.90 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City. Virginia and West Virginia Yorks \$5-\$5.75 per barrel in eastern cities; Staymans \$2.25-\$2.65 per bushel basket.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 27 points to 15.11¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 15.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 15.29¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36½¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 21 to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 42

Section 1

February 19, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "Starting with an endeavor by President Hoover to rally Republican leaders in Congress yesterday, so that the legislative jam over the tariff could be ended, the scene shifted to the Capitol, where a day of attack and counter-attack ended with things about where they were before. President Hoover told the Republican leaders of Senate and House that the business situation demanded action on the tariff. It was admitted that the tariff was not likely to be passed before March 15 at least, with the conference committee to act after that..."

LIVE CATTLE TARIFF

The press to-day reports: "After increasing the tariff on zinc and refusing to levy an import tax on silver, now on the free list, the Senate returned yesterday to the heart of the tariff bill--the agricultural schedule--and voted increases in duties on live cattle above those carried in the Hawley-Smoot measure....The vote was 72 to 4 for the increases....Senator Connally of Texas sponsored the new cattle rates, which, as approved, were $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound on cattle weighing under 700 pounds, and 3 cents a pound for those weighing 700 and over. Present duties are $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on cattle weighing under 1,050 pounds, and 2 cents on those weighing 1,050 pounds and over. The House and Senate finance committee bills had made the dividing line 800 pounds and raised existing levies one-half a cent. Mr. Connally proposed the lowering of the weight dividing line to 700 pounds to prevent what he termed 'baby beef' from Canada coming into the United States and competing with beef cattle now afforded higher protection."

BUSINESS CON- FERENCE REPORT

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the National Business Survey Conference, issued the following statement to-day on the business situation, after a study of reports reaching the conference headquarters at Washington: "Detailed reports on the business situation reaching the headquarters of the National Business Survey Conference continue encouraging. Business is on the upgrade and we are rapidly approaching the time for the ordinary revival of outdoor work, which will further accelerate progress. The shock of the deflation in security prices has largely been absorbed in three months. The danger of a long depression appears fairly over; with every evidence of early renewal of the normal onward march of living standards and business progress....Large business units are doing their part daily to help. The railroads, the public utilities, the steel industry and others have increased and speeded up their construction plans. Reports coming in from business establishments disclose also that they generally are following through the suggestion of the Business Survey Conference that until outdoor construction generally can get under way they can assist by advancing within prudent judgment all necessary repairs, improvements, betterments, etc., of both normal and emergency character. Homeowners, too, can help by doing needed work now, so that men temporarily idle can be carried over until larger programs can be started..."

Section 2

Austrian Conditions In a survey of business abroad, The Business Week for February 19 gives the following of Austria: "Business still is retrogressive. The year's adverse trade balance stands at \$155,000,000, which shows no material improvement over last year, and leaves the country with perhaps the highest per capita deficit in the world. Bank rate is reduced to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Treaty of amity with Italy implies liquidation of dispute over southern Tyrol."

Bee Keeping "A New York engraving salesman, as a hobby, raised bees in his backyard. Finally he deserted the engraving business to devote all of his time to bee keeping. Now he is selling the services of his bees to banks. An exhibit of his bees at work has been devised, the point that the display tells a thrift story. The exhibit is being rented to banks, and this advertising business is more lucrative than regulation bee keeping, although some honey is sold." (Printers' Ink, Feb.)

Condensary Service In Wisconsin An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist ~~for~~ ^{for} February 15 says: "Wisconsin provides fully 30 per cent of the Nation's annual sum of condensed and evaporated milk products. Together with Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, our State holds the balance of trade power with more than 50 per cent of the national total. Within our borders the condensary production field is somewhat concentrated to 19 counties in the east, south and southeast region, corresponding in a way to the extent of the fluid milk zone for city supply. That is, in those southern and eastern counties there are produced 77 per cent of all the State makes, leaving 23 per cent for all the rest. Certain self-evident facts face us in a sane consideration of the condensary problem--if there be such. First, opinion differs toward them, but, on the whole, farmers regard the condensary as a force for service and an outlet for milk that can not be lost or sacrificed.... Leaving out all small prejudices, our farmers admit that the condensary has simplified their problems by widening their outlets. We have faith that the joint committees now at work on future trade agreements will recognize the cooperative spirit without forgetting sound business principles and fair play."

Dutch Sugar An Amsterdam correspondent of The Statist for February 1 writes: "Despite wide fluctuations in sugar prices last year the sales of the V.I.S.P. went smoothly, so that practically the whole of the 1929 crop has been disposed of. It is estimated that the proceeds of the Java sugar crop in 1929 will be about 48 million guilders less than for the preceding year. The working results of the Java estates will consequently be disappointing, and many companies have already declared lower interim dividends. Whereas last year the companies found partial compensation for lower prices in abundant production and lower expenses, there will be no such offsetting factors this year. The prospects of some recovery in prices are, however, a little brighter. Despite last season's heavy output, stocks have not increased very much, owing to the increase in the world consumption. Moreover, a smaller sugar crop is expected in several countries during the new year..."

Florida Fruit and Vegetable Transportation An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for February 12 says: "Rapid and safe railroad transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables has made possible the growing and shipping, in season, which means practically throughout the year, of enormous quantities of these necessary and much desired articles of daily diet into every city and community in the United States, and particularly east of the Mississippi River. This means of transportation practically puts Florida fruit and vegetable products within reach of millions of consumers, places these Florida products virtually on the doorsteps, or in the kitchens of numberless people who otherwise would be deprived of their use and benefits....As showing the extent to which these valuable food products are handled by the railroads, and the great number of markets that are served, it is only necessary to turn to a recent report made by the Bureau of Railroad Economics, which shows that in 1928 the railroads handled a total of 975,267 carloads of the eighteen principal fruits and vegetables. If all the cars involved were placed end to end they would cover a distance of 7,575 miles....Florida fruit and vegetable products now find their way into sixty-four of the sixty-six markets studied and reported on by the Bureau of Railroad Economics..."

Forestation in New Jersey An editorial in New Jersey Agriculture published at Rutgers University, says: "New Jersey has more than a million acres of land suitable only for forests, yet this large area produces nothing but weeds, brush, and a few scrub trees. It is for this reason that foresters look with great satisfaction upon the large number of orders coming from farmers and others for forest trees. These trees are grown by the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development and orders for them are being taken through county agricultural agents. Assuming that all our 1,400,000 acres of idle land could be planted to suitable species of trees and given the little attention demanded for good forestry, the value of the growth each ten years would amount to somewhere between \$40,000,000 and \$70,000,000, even at cordwood prices! That amount of money would improve a good many miles of back roads, and do several other things that intrigue the imagination."

Mexican Trade A Mexico City dispatch to-day says: "Statistics of commerce between the United States and Mexico for 1929 show that Mexico's imports from the United States reached \$13,300,000 in round figures, while exports to the United States of Mexican products reached only \$8,750,000. These figures reflect an increase over the previous year of 15 per cent in imports from the United States and a decrease of more than 6 per cent in Mexican exports to the United States. Despite these figures, the journal Economista, which enjoys official backing, asserts there is an optimistic attitude toward Mexico in foreign financial circles, which is supported by the steady flow of foreign money to this country, and it is asserted the result must be improvement in Mexico's economic and financial conditions...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for February 15 says: "There is a stronger tone in the wool market again this week and prices for wool in this market are rather against the buyer. Demand has centered especially on fine and medium wools, both for the worsted manufacturers and the topmakers. The manufacturing position evidently is improved, although by no means to the extent that the mills could wish. Current operations, however, draw one inevitably to the conclusion that business is better in the goods market. Foreign markets are distinctly stronger. There have been better clearances reported in Australia at prices a shade above those prevailing last week-end. New Zealand and South America also are slightly firmer, as well as South Africa. There has been some tying up of wool in the West on winter loans."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Dr. Leland O. Howard, "Dean of Entomologists of the United States," is the subject of an appreciation of the Principal Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture by Alma Chesnut in Nature Magazine for March. She says in part: "In a modest office in Washington there is a man who for more than half a century has surveyed and studied this vast panorama of insect life. The arch enemy of destructive insect hordes, he has wrested from them some of their secrets; for his work he is known and honored by many nations. To talk with him for an hour is to glimpse a new world, to visualize graphically the future struggle which, he predicts, must take place between man and the encroaching Lilliputian hosts.... Many honors have come to Doctor Howard during his years of work. In 1923 he was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honor 'for service to world agriculture,' and, recently, he was given the rank of Officer. He is the only American member of the Academy of Agriculture of France and holds honorary memberships in many other foreign scientific societies. He has attended fourteen international Scientific Congresses, and presided at three of them... Doctor Howard served the Bureau of Entomology as chief from 1894 to 1927, when he retired from this position at the age of seventy. He was continued in order that he might pursue his writings on entomological subjects..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 18.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$8 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12 to \$14.50; vealers good and choice \$10 to \$15; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$11.45; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (24 lbs. down) \$10.65 to \$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.17; St. Louis \$1.24; Kansas City \$1.20 to \$1.22; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.16 to \$1.16½; Kansas City \$1.08½ to \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 78½¢; Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 73½ to 75½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80½ to 81½¢; Minneapolis 76 to 79¢; Kansas City 75½ to 78½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40 to 43¢; Minneapolis 39 5/8 to 40 5/8¢; Kansas City 44¼ to 45¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly around \$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9 per double-head barrel in Baltimore. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$67-\$90 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$70 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$75-\$100 in a few cities; \$55-\$60 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maryland and Delaware Yellow sweet potatoes closed at \$1.15-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in city markets. New Jersey stock \$1.25-\$2 in New York. Tennessee Nancy Halls ranged \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West. Mid-western sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.75-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; very few \$1.80-\$1.90 f.o.b. West Michigan points.

New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in New York City and McIntosh \$9-\$10. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 15.11¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 18.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 15.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 15.30¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¢; Single Daisies, 21 to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 43

Section 1

February 20, 1930.

FARM TARIFF RATES

The press to-day reports: "The Senate yesterday went through the agricultural tariffs from cheese to chickory, and boosted rates on more than a dozen farm products....Among the commodities on which rates were raised were cheese and cheese substitutes, pineapples, dates in packages, dried beans, green peas, sauerkraut and raw chicory. In addition, canned oysters, alligator pears and mangoes were transferred from the free to the dutiable list. On motion of Senator Wagner of New York, present rates on spice seeds known as anise, caraway and cardamon, and all unground spices, were taken off and these articles placed on the free list. Senator Wagner said the duties were placed morely for revenue purposes and none of the articles was produced in the United States."

AUSTRALIAN PEANUT BAN

The press to-day reports that the Australian Government has decided to extend for three years from June 30, 1930, the proclamation of April 15, 1929, prohibiting the importation of peanuts, shelled or unshelled, except with the consent in writing of the Minister for Trade and Customs.

GERMAN RYE

It is reported that Germany's Food Minister is urging the Government warehouse to finance 100,000 tons of the surplus rye crop, thus permitting the recovery of collapsed prices for this grain. (Business Week, Feb. 19.)

PARROT SHIPMENT DESTROYED

A dispatch to-day from The Hague reports that Dutch Government officials yesterday seized a shipment of parrots arriving from West Africa and destroyed every bird as a carrier of psittacosis. Thirty-four had died on the voyage from the tropics. The report says: "Importation of all parrots was recently forbidden by the Government after four fatal cases of the dread disease had been contracted from Brazilian parrots."

SWEDISH SUGAR DUTY

A Stockholm dispatch to-day reports that an increase in the import duty on sugar of three oere, or nearly half a cent a pound, has been proposed by the Swedish Government in order to protect the domestic sugar beet growers.

RUBBER MEETING

A dispatch from The Hague to-day says: "Yesterday's meeting of French, Belgian, German, Swiss and Dutch rubber growers discussed and passed almost unanimously the Anglo-Dutch proposition to cease absolutely the tapping of rubber trees during May. Of 51,000 tons represented, only the owners of 2,000 opposed the move."

Section 2

Australian Wheat Pool February 19 says: "Most of the State governments to-day approved the Federal Government's proposal for stabilizing the Australian wheat movement by setting up a marketing pool with boards in each State under one big Commonwealth Board. Representatives of the wheat growers, however, who also attended the conference, unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a compulsory pool controlled by the growers themselves, instead of by government boards. The government proposed to guarantee a price of 96 cents a bushel for wheat delivered at country railway sidings for the next year, but the growers' representatives want this price effective for three years. The whole project will now be taken under discussion by the State governments and the various associations of wheat growers."

British Wheat Situation The Field (London) for February 8 says: "Clouds are gathering over British agriculture which threaten to submerge arable farming in a flood of bounty-fed corn imports. The first ominous sign appeared with the dumping of German wheat and oats in this country. France and other European countries have followed suit by subsidizing exports and flooding our grain markets with cheap corn sold at a price below the cost of production. Now the horizon is becoming even blacker, if we do not misread the intentions of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Farm Board of the United States. The Lord Privy Seal is at the moment treating with the Canadian farmers for reciprocal shipping arrangements in order to provide low freights for Welsh coal exported to Canada. Most serious of the threats to our agriculture is the plan of the United States Farm Board, with 100,000,000 pounds at its back, to find a market here for America's surplus wheat. Is Great Britain to become the universal dumping ground at the whim of overseas countries? This is the problem which must be faced courageously by Parliament now. Delay can only result in a further decline in arable agriculture, with dire results to the community."

Canadian Wheat Situation An editorial in The Saskatchewan Farmer for February 15 says: "Circumstances have arisen to make this a testing time for the Western Wheat Pools. Naturally those whose interests are opposed to the pool system of marketing crops are not being slow to make the most of the situation. In reality it is the solidarity of the cooperative spirit of the pool farmers of Western Canada that is to be tested. Will they remain loyal to the cooperative idea or will their minds be overcome by doubts as to the effectiveness of the pool system of orderly marketing? Any division in the ranks of pool members at present offers obvious advantages to those opposed to the pool system. ...Despite the hullabaloo that is being raised, the Wheat Pool is going about its business of selling grain in an orderly manner--not dumping it on a weak market but offering wheat every day at the market price. A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pools, has made it plain in frequent addresses since the organization of the Wheat Pools that it was not, is not and never would be as long as he had anything to say about it, the policy of the Wheat Pools to hold up the consumer. The policy of the Wheat Pools is to market the members' crops in an orderly manner and to endeavor to obtain for them a price

that will yield a fair profit. Beaudry Leman, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, stated officially the other day that 'the Canadian banks stand ready in cooperation with the governments of the prairie provinces to grant a full measure of assistance for the protection of the legitimate interests of the western wheat growers.'"

Livestock
Transport

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for February 18 says: "In the past calendar year 14,510,524 head of livestock rode in motor trucks from their farm homes to the stockyards of 17 markets of the Middle West. This compares with 12,193,058 in 1928, an increase of 19 per cent in the year. The total also was 23 per cent of the entire receipts at the stockyards of those 17 markets. As but 5,378,868 head went to the yards of those same markets in 1925 it is plain that auto transportation is finding increasing favor with livestock as well as human beings. These figures are given on the authority of the Corn Belt Dailies which for a number of years have compiled the receipts of live meat animals at those particular markets. One great advantage to the farmer is the opportunity to ship in less than car-load lots. Few farmers ever have enough hogs ready at one time to make up a carload. By truck shipping they can cut out those that are ready at any time and avoid the risk and expense of keeping them until others are fit. But the truck has its limitations. In 1924 the Department of Agriculture published the result of a study of this subject. It found that some livestock was trucked a distance of 80 or even 100 miles, but the most of it was from a radius of 50 miles from the market. Even with good roads it would seem that from 50 to 80 miles might be termed the marginal distance in which trucking would be of doubtful value and beyond that would not be as profitable as by rail. It is possible that the railroads will be satisfied to yield the short haul to the trucks which now are getting 23 per cent of it. ..."

Potato
Price
Stabil-
ization

An editorial in The Southern Planter for February 15 says: "The Interstate Early Potato Committee, formerly composed of representatives from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, in addition now has representatives from South Carolina and Florida. This committee hopes 'to make the early potato industry profitable to the producer, to secure a regulation of the supply to meet the expected demand, to prevent years of scarcity and years of overproduction by furnishing producers and those who finance production with advance information on which to base their potato acreage, and to interpret and explain to the producer the nature and value of crop outlook information.' The committee has a well-planned program for the work. Much time and thought is being given to it by the members of the committee. The action of the committee in employing an able and efficient full-time secretary is to be commended....It looks now as if the acreage will be increased too greatly in some sections. It will likely lead to low prices in 1930. The recommendations of the committee should be followed."

Williams on Importance of improving the quality of American grown cotton
American is stressed in a letter Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm
Cotton Board, has just written to Representative Charles H. Brand of Georgia,
 in response to an inquiry by Mr. Brand as to what varieties of cotton-
 seed should be planted in the South. The text of Mr. Williams's letter
 follows: "...The Federal Farm Board has recommended no specific
 varieties of seed because there are so many satisfactory varieties
 each suited to a particular climatic or soil condition. We have felt
 it better to leave advice concerning varieties up to the State colleges
 and experiment stations. It is apparent, however, that the staple of
 American cotton is on the average to-day so poor that much of it comes
 into direct competition with the cotton of India, China and sundry
 foreign countries, which cotton is sold on the markets of the world at
 a cheaper price than that of American growth. Within the last twenty
 years the world consumption of cotton outside of the United States has
 increased about 60 per cent. During that period our exports of raw
 cotton have stood still, no greater number of bales being exported
 to-day than were sent abroad twenty years ago. Foreign growths have
 got this increased business. Through the use of American seed the
 Soviet Government in Russia last year raised 1,230,000 bales of cotton
 of which more than 90 per cent was inch and 1 1/8 inch staple.
 Through the use of American seed, the British Empire Cotton Corpora-
 tion has improved the staple of the India crop to the point where some
 two-fifths to one-half of India's total production is good 7/8 or
 better. The Egyptian Government has made similar improvements in
 character and staple. Within ten years, however, due to the intro-
 duction of extreme short staple varieties designed to beat the boll
 weevil by early maturity and heralded to produce more pounds of lint
 in proportion to seed than varieties of longer staples, the staple of
 American cotton has tremendously deteriorated. Ten years ago the
 amount of cotton nontenderable for staple was approximately five per
 cent of the total crop. This last year it was 30 per cent. In
 Texas it was 40 per cent. Of the crop of 1928, in South Carolina 62
 per cent was 7/8 or less, in Georgia, 78 per cent, and in Alabama,
 92 per cent. In other words, the United States is to-day producing
 vastly too great a quantity of staples under 7/8, entirely too much
 7/8, not nearly enough of 15/16 to 1 1/8 and about enough to meet the
 world's needs of still longer staple....If American cotton is to re-
 gain its supremacy in world markets, such varieties must be planted
 instead of the nontenderable kinds. The practical result of the
 planting of these nontenderables is shown by the fact that a few years
 ago the South was exporting as much as 65 per cent of the total crop.
 To-day the total exports are only about 47 per cent; yet world con-
 sumption is much larger. Further than that, world acreage has been
 increasing very rapidly. During the last ten years American produc-
 tion has increased approximately 2,000,000 bales. In the same period
 production outside of the United States has increased approximately
 3,000,000 bales, much of it a quality comparable or superior to Amer-
 ican staple and much of it offered on the markets of the world at
 cheaper prices than American growths. Foreign spinners have learned
 to use these cheaper foreign growths..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 19.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.17 to \$1.19; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.14; Kansas City \$1.07 to \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 70 to 71¢; Kansas City 72 to 75¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 to 82¢; Minneapolis 75 to 78¢; Kansas City 74½ to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 42¾¢; Minneapolis 39 to 40¢; Kansas City 43½ to 45¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13 to \$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75 to \$14.50; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10 to \$10.80; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60 to \$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.75 to \$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.60-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York yellow onions sold at \$1.85-\$2.40 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities. Midwestern yellows \$1.65-\$2.40 in consuming centers. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$65-\$80 bulk per ton in terminal markets; mostly \$70-\$75 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida pointed type \$2.50-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas round type \$4.75 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$7-\$7.50. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings and Spys \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 23 points to 14.88¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 18.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 15.28¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 26 points to 15.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35½¢; 91 score, 35¼¢; 90 score, 34¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 21 to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 44

Section 1

February 21, 1930.

TARIFF BILL

The Senate yesterday completed revision of the farm rates in the tariff bill, according to the press to-day.

BANKING INVESTIGATION

An investigation into group, chain and branch banking will be started by the House banking committee on Tuesday with Secretary Mellon, or one of his assistants, and J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, as witness, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The inquiry is expected to have a bearing on whether concentration and centralization of banking resources should be limited by law, as has been demanded by some members of Congress."

RADIO COMMISSION RE-APPOINTED

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the names of the five incumbent members of the Federal Radio Commission for reappointment, according to the press to-day.

GERMAN TARIFFS

A Berlin dispatch to-day states that the Cabinet yesterday decided to increase the import duty on coffee and tea. The amount of increase will not be divulged until a bill is presented in the Reichstag.

STOCK MARKET

The New York Times to-day says: "Fresh weakness on the grain and cotton exchanges was communicated yesterday to the stock market where values were reduced sharply by the most aggressive selling movement that has taken place in two months. Active stocks broke from 3 to 13 points, while average prices lost more ground than on any day since December 20. Fifty representative issues lost an average of \$5.04, according to The New York Times compilation. Twenty-five industrial stocks declined \$7.98 and the same number of rails \$2.11...."

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES

"The National Bank of Austria on February 10 reduced its rate of discount from 7%, the figure in effect since January 25, to 6½%. On February 13 the National Bank of Hungary also reduced from 7% to 6½%. The 7% rate had prevailed since January 25. On February 11 the Bank of Java marked its rate down from 5½% to 5%.

Other than this, there have been no changes this week in the discount rates of any of the European central banks. Rates continue at 7% in Italy; at 6% in Germany; at 5½% in Spain; at 5% in Norway and Denmark; at 4½% in Great Britain and Sweden; at 4% in Holland; at 3½% in Belgium and Switzerland, and at 3% in France..." (Commercial & Financial Chronicle, Feb. 15.)

Section 2

Citrus Products "Plans are now under way by the Whitefield Citrus Company, Fullerton, Calif., to get national distribution for its certified orange juice and orange butter. The orange butter is a by-product of orange juice, utilizing the orange pulp added to other ingredients and cooked. A \$350,000 advertising campaign is now being worked out for national magazines and other media..." (Western Canner & Packer, Feb.)

Food Prices Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a decrease of slightly more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on January 15, 1930, when compared with December 15, 1929, and an increase of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent since January 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 154.6 for January 15, 1929, 158.0 for December 15, 1929, and 155.4 for January 15, 1930. During the month from December 15, 1929, to January 15, 1930, 13 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 12 per cent; butter, 9 per cent; coffee, 5 per cent; navy beans, 3 per cent; lard, 2 per cent; canned red salmon, fresh milk, oleomargarine, cheese, pork and beans, and canned corn, 1 per cent; and sliced bacon and bananas, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Seventeen articles increased: Cabbage, 16 per cent; oranges, 8 per cent; leg of lamb, 4 per cent; pork chops, and potatoes, 3 per cent; hons and onions, 2 per cent; rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, canned tomatoes, and prunes, 1 per cent; and sirloin steak, round steak, sliced ham, vegetable lard substitute, and tea, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 12 articles showed no change in the month: Evaporated milk, bread, flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, corn flakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, rice, canned peas, sugar, and raisins.

Forestry in South Carolina An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for January 31 says: "The Charleston Post, referring to the work that is under way and in prospect in South Carolina looking to reforestation and conservation of timber lands, says that a million and a quarter forest trees will be planted this year on lands that are now idle in that State. A forest tree nursery, established less than two years ago, is reported as unable to supply the demand of timber land owners for seedlings, but it is said to have six hundred thousand young trees growing, some of which will be planted this spring. Next year there will be many more ready for transplanting. Remarking that there are eleven million acres of land in South Carolina which must grow trees if anything of value is to be produced from them, it is added that at least two and a half million acres of land now being farmed at a loss, could be growing trees which would have real value, if turned to forestry production. 'The idle lands in this State should be made to produce in timber each year a yield equal to one-fourth the value of the annual return from the cotton crop,' the Post declares...."

Milk Deliveries "Milk on all routes under 17 miles in length in Cleveland and suburbs is being delivered in horse-drawn equipment. No motor trucks are being used on either the short wholesale or the short retail routes in Cleveland. It was found by the Horse Association of America

that milk delivered by one-horse wagons on routes between 17 and 30 miles in length, returns on a \$100,000 business a profit of \$5,950 in excess of profit returned through use of an electric truck; that a team-wagon returns on a \$100,000 business a profit of \$2,630 in excess of profit returned through use of an electric truck. In order to equal the efficiency of the horse on the route the electric truck salesman must have a helper at an additional cost of at least \$35 a week." (Milk Dealer, Jan.)

New England
Poultry

An editorial in New England Homestead for February 1 says: "Predicting the future on the basis of present knowledge is at best a perilous undertaking, for no one knows what the morrow will bring forth. Nevertheless the farseeing poultryman needs some indication of future trends if he is to make definite plans. By consolidating the opinions of those most conversant with poultry affairs on a statewide basis it is possible to foretell in a general way what the future holds....New England poultrymen are far advanced on a program of health. Already New England is looked upon as a source of disease-free chicks and hatching eggs. If the present rate of progress continues, our poultrymen will reap in larger measure the results of this forward looking program. Any mention of markets carries with it the New England label....The New England label holds much promise to poultrymen as a means of securing more satisfactory marketing results. ...Last but by no means least, New England poultrymen are fortunate in having progressive, sympathetic poultry departments in our New England agricultural colleges. For years the college men have been a source of inspiration and help. They are quick to appreciate local problems and just as quick to put themselves to the task of solving them...."

Ontario
Agricultural
College

Dr. G. I. Christie, president of the Ontario Agricultural College, writes at length of this Canadian school and its experimental farm in Better Crops for February. He says in part: "In the department of agricultural economics, studies of farm labor, livestock and grain farming, marketing, and other factors affecting the farmer's income have been made and timely bulletins, press articles, and circulars have been distributed to help the farmer improve his farm organization and get larger farm returns. To enumerate the many projects under way in the several other departments of the college is not possible here. The research and experimental work at the college is growing rapidly to take care of the problems that are urgently needing attention. The generous financial support from the Provincial Legislature is insuring the continuation and expansion of this branch of the college activities on a scope that is bound to maintain the position of the institution as one of the premier agricultural colleges and experiment stations on the American continent."

Timber
Lands

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 6 says: "Timber tonnage seems to be the chief motive in promoting the new railroad from the Yakima Valley into Portland. According to Portland figures, this road would open up an area of 34,000,000,000 feet of timber, the largest block of commercial timber yet undeveloped in the State of Washington. More logged-off land problems are coming to the surface every day. To what extent these lands should be reforested and to what extent cleared for agricultural purposes offers a

large and important field for research work. In the meantime experiment stations like that at Sandpoint, Idaho, are offering the settler many valuable hints and courses of action. How can the logged-off land settler do more successful farming and have a better home? This is a far-reaching question. The man and the land and the products enter into the question. When shall we have adequate means and adequate men to tackle this logged-off land problem in a comprehensive way?"

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Scientific American for March says: "A few years ago it was feared that the American buffalo, or bison, was doomed to extinction. Then the Government took a hand and protected the few remaining specimens, with the result that herds are rapidly growing. Now comes the good news in an announcement of the Forest Service that large game animals, indigenous to America, are also showing an increase in numbers. To most people the figures, based on very careful estimates, will be surprising. On December 31, 1928--the latest estimate available--deer on the broad expanses of our National Forests had shown an increase over the preceding year of 47,400, making a total of 748,000; elk increased from 74,200 to 78,200; and antelope from 7,700 to 8,500. On the date of estimate, black or brown bears totaled 52,200; grizzlies (including the Alaskan brown bear) totaled 3,400; mountain goats, 19,300; and mountain sheep, 13,800. These game animals have not been press-agented as much as our buffalo, to which a great deal of sentiment has been attached due to the important part it played in our history, but they are valuable nevertheless and certainly worth all the effort expended in their behalf. It is to the credit of the Forest Service, therefore, that it has undertaken to increase the supply of game animals--even to the extent of 'planting' them in sections where they have been exterminated. And if it can devise means of increasing the number of moose, caribou, and mountain goats--the three important species which are hardly holding their own--the Forest Service will win the thanks not only of naturalists, nature lovers, and big game hunters but also of those sentimentalists who have a predilection for all early American things...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

Feb. 20.-- Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$14.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs, (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-\$10.70; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40-\$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$9-\$10.50. Slaughter lambs (84 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.75-\$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.65-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$1.85-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage ranged \$65-\$75 bulk per ton in Philadelphia; Texas Round type \$4.50-\$5 per barrel crate in city markets; \$3 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; McIntosh \$9-\$10.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 14.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood at 18.88¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 15.29¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 15.12¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.25. No.2 red winter at St. Louis \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.16-\$1.18. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis, 71¢-72¢; Kansas City 72¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79¢-80¢; Minneapolis, 86¢-87¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-42¢; Minneapolis, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 45

Section 1

February 24, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The press to-day says: "Passage of the tariff bill within two weeks will be the goal of the Senate when it convenes to-day, with the textile schedules open to revision. With President Hoover and Senate Republican leaders whole-heartedly in accord that there must be a measure whipped into final shape as speedily as possible in the interest of business and agricultural stability, nothing will be allowed to interfere with plans for confining action to the Hawley-Smoot bill until it is passed.... This week is expected to see the bill returned to the Senate from the committee of the whole. Many of the old contests on major levies then will be renewed, with individual Senators seeking to overturn previous votes on such items as sugar, hides, shoes, leather, shingles, lumber, logs, brick and cement. Attempts also will be made to place an import tax on crude oil and petroleum products, now on the free list.

"The House to-day will take up a resolution to provide \$7,000,000 for seed and fertilizer loans to farmers in southeastern and several western States."

PLANT DISCOVERY

PATENTS

"The inventor or discoverer of a new variety of fruit tree or plant would receive the same protection by a patent as the inventor of a machine, through an amendment to the patent statutes introduced by Senator Townsend of Delaware, himself an orchardist...

The patent would be granted to the experimenter under almost identical conditions governing other inventions and the law would be operative throughout the Patent Office, costing the Government nothing, Senator Townsend explained, inasmuch as the Patent Office is self-supporting. His measure is now before the Senate patent committee...." (Press, Feb. 23.)

LIVESTOCK

FUTURES

A Chicago dispatch to the press of yesterday says: "A new form of farm relief will be started here next Saturday, a livestock exchange, where futures in cattle, hogs and sheep will give a channel for speculation for the first time in history. Charles A.

Wilson, president of the exchange, said on Saturday he expects trading in hog futures to wipe out much of the heavy losses necessitated by the short-sighted buying and selling for cash in the yards.... The limit of sales has not been determined. Future prices will be governed by cash prices, plus carrying charges."

NATIONAL

WEALTH

A report of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public at New York yesterday, placed the national wealth of the United States in 1928 at \$360,100,000,000. The per capita wealth of the country was \$3,000. The report showed that the 1928 wealth

was about \$40,000,000,000 greater than that of 1922, when the most recent census estimate was made. In 1912 the census estimate was 186,300,000,000, while ten years later it was 320,800,000,000. (Press, Feb. 24.)

Section 2

Australian
Pre-Cooled
Fruit

The Fruit World of Australasia for January 1 says: "The value of the new method of pre-cooling peaches is to be seen from the fact that the Goulburn Valley normally sends 250,000 cases of peaches to Sydney in a season. Previously there was a loss of around half a crown (60 cents) per case because of the fruit going bad. This meant a loss of 30,000 pounds to the growers. In addition to this loss, much of the fruit was sold to second and third class buyers, only a small proportion being suitable for the first class trade, so the loss has been probably nearer to double the sum just mentioned. For three years experiments have been carried out by S. Fish, who, on behalf of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, conducted some useful investigations in cooperation with the various growers' associations and their Sydney representative, D. G. Wills...."

Business
Conditions

Federal Reserve Bulletin for February says: "Industrial activity declined further in December. There was little change in commodity prices and conditions in the money market continued easy. Industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, declined by 6 per cent in December, following upon a decline of 9 per cent for the preceding month. Nearly all industries reported larger than seasonal reductions in December, except the food industries, which showed little change, and coal, in which output increased. The largest declines in December, as in earlier months, were in automobiles and iron and steel. Production in the textile, shoe, lumber, and the nonferrous metals industries also decreased considerably. Stocks of cotton textiles, copper, zinc, and lumber increased in December. In the first three weeks in January steel plants increased their operations somewhat from the low rate prevailing at the holiday season, but were considerably less active than in January, 1928 or 1929. There were further decreases in the output of copper and lumber, while production of crude petroleum increased. Employment in factories in December declined more than the usual amount in the automobile, steel, textile, clothing, and lumber industries. Little change was reported for the food industries and car-repair shops, while at meat-packing plants and in the paper and printing industries there was some increase in employment. Building contract awards also decline further in December. Residential contracts continued to be in small volume, and there were large decreases in awards for commercial buildings and public works and utilities. During the first half of January awards were larger on a daily average basis than in December."

Coconuts
in Philip-
pines

The New York Journal of Commerce for February 5 says: "An association of individuals interested in all branches of the coconut industry is being planned for the Philippines. This new group would include planters, dealers, brokers, exporters, local millers, refiners and desiccators."

Dairy In-
dustry

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for February 15 says: "One thing that we hope for as these dairy co-operative business plans materialize in Wisconsin is a sounder agreement on quality at the dairy intake. About five years ago, the writer attended a small meeting at Appleton where a few cooperative

factories and city milk dealers met to discuss the formation of a unit built on uniform rules as to quality milk supplies. Their idea was to start a voluntary agreement between both private and cooperative operators to reach a system of payment on quality and grade, with rejections of inferior material. Of course, it was doomed to fail. It was only a small group and there was suspicion on all sides that somebody might break the agreement. Furthermore, the farmers who read our report of the meeting were lukewarm toward it, fearing some trick or combination. This serves to show that, in reality, Wisconsin has been penalized in a way by having too many varied markets of different kinds in utilizing the milk supplies, without having enough stability in regard to the intake....Down South the condensary operators have often found that their milk supplies have been more uniform in quality with less field work than up North. Wisconsin must not allow its business to be weakened by the effect of too many elastic markets. Right now we are feeling the pressure of overflows in every kind of container--the churn, the vat and the condensing kettle. Maybe it's a good time to take stock of that same matter of quality and build up within our proposed cooperative system a sound set of governing principles relating to quality and uniformity... "

Group Farming
in Iowa

A Des Moines special to The Wall Street Journal of February 20 says: "'One of the newest developments in farming in Iowa has been chain or group farming,' said Carl N. Kennedy, assistant State secretary of agriculture, in discussing the problems which many farm loan companies are experiencing in managing the farms which they own. In some respects, this type of farm management resembles the operation of chain stores, except that the property has been acquired in a different manner. Four main lines of management are being tried out on these farms,' said Mr. Kennedy. 'Perhaps the most common is the hiring of an expert who supervises the general management of the farms, plans the crop rotation, soil improvement programs and in some cases the live-stock programs of the farms. These men usually operate through other employees who are in frequent contact with the tenants, most of whom operate the farms on a grain share or cash lease basis. The second type of operation is through the use of the stock share lease. This plan is more common in parts of the State where a large portion of the farm is in permanent pasture. In such cases, the supervising expert is in more direct contact with the tenants so that they may agree on all matters relating to the management of the farms. One large company is operating its farms with hired labor,' continued Mr. Kennedy. 'These farms are run as separate units but are closely supervised by a man who is in charge of farm operations. Such farms necessarily must be located fairly close together. The fourth system being tried out is to use mobile labor and equipment to operate farms on a large scale. Such operators are endeavoring to concentrate their holdings so that power farming, with the use of modern machinery, may be developed.'"

Prices

The recession of wholesale prices which began in August, 1929, continued into January of the present year, as shown by information collected in leading markets of the country by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's

weighted index number, with prices in 1926 as 100.0, stands at 93.4 for January compared with 94.2 for December, 1929, a decrease of slightly more than three-fourths of 1 per cent. This is the lowest level reached since April, 1922, when the index number was 93.2. Compared with January, 1929, with an index number of 97.2, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent is shown. Based on these figures, the purchasing power of the dollar in January, 1929, was 102.9, December, 1929, was 106.2, and January, 1930, was 107.1, compared with 100.0 for the year 1926. Farm products as a whole showed a decrease of nearly 1 per cent. Pronounced increases in all livestock and poultry prices being more than offset by the decided decreases in the prices of grains, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, and wool. The decrease in foods was almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Butter, cheese, cured fish, rye flour, dried fruits, pepper, and most vegetable oils showed lower prices in January, while lamb, mutton, ham, fresh pork, and poultry showed increased prices. The hides and leather products group recorded the greatest drop in prices, with a decrease of more than 2 per cent. All subgroups showed a falling off as compared with the preceding month. Weakening markets for cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products, caused a drop of over 1 per cent for textile products. Silk and rayon showed a slight increase.

Veterinary
Science

S. H. Gaiger, F.R.C.V.S., Professor of Veterinary Pathology, University of Liverpool, is the author of "The Training of the Veterinary Surgeon" in The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for February. He says in part: "Our State neglect of veterinary science has, fortunately, come to an end during the last few years, and grants, which we can not yet say are adequate, have been provided by the Government both for education and research. Such an upheaval as the Great War was needed to bring about the change. Nevertheless, we are suffering, and shall continue to suffer for some years, for the long period of neglect...The result is that the present increased demand for men able to take up new posts, created with the object of controlling animal scourges both in this country and other parts of the Empire, can not be met. There are seldom more than six applicants when posts of 400 pounds, 500 pounds or 600 pounds a year, or more, are advertised--posts which carry very good prospects of advancement. This difficulty will no doubt resolve itself in time, as the result of the advertisement which the profession is now receiving in so many quarters--not least from prominent men in Government circles. The general trend in all the veterinary colleges is an upward one...Perhaps the most hopeful development is the tendency of the colleges to seek a closer association with the universities, for until this association of the veterinary student with those for other professions becomes much closer, the veterinarian will continue to be regarded as distinct from other educated men...Since the beginning of the century, the progress made in veterinary education has been amazing, and for this remarkable advance the veterinary profession can take to itself almost all the credit. It has progressed in spite of the disadvantages under which it has suffered. The prospects for the future, therefore, are all the brighter now that State support for education has been secured."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 21.--Grain Prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City \$1.17 to \$1.19; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.18; Kansas City \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 71 to 74¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81¢; Minneapolis 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 74 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 39 1/8 to 40 1/8¢; Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.85 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25 to \$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$14.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.40 to \$11.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10 to \$11.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.75 to \$12; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points to 14.84¢ per lb. (One year ago to-day was holiday) March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 15.20¢ and at New Orleans declined 10 points to 15.02¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.50-\$2.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes brought \$1-\$1.65 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. New Jersey yellows \$1.50-\$2 in New York. Florida pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.50-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4.25-\$4.50 per barrel crate in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities; \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 21 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 46

Section 1

February 25, 1950.

THE PRESIDENT ON EXPENDITURES

The press to-day reports: "A warning to Congress by President Hoover against increasing expenditures was the net outcome of a breakfast conference at the White House yesterday at which the President's guests were Republican leaders of the Senate and House and officers of the Treasury Department, including Secretary Mellon. In a statement issued by Walter H. Newton, one of the President's secretaries, who attended the conference, it was asserted that if 'demands' for additional public appropriations were acceded to by Congress the budget for the next fiscal year would be increased by \$1,735,000,000, and, with the Federal income about \$4,000,000,000, 'such a program would imply an increase in taxes of 40 per cent.' The President is understood to have informed his guests that increases in the budget estimates of expenditures could not exceed \$50,000,000 without bringing the Treasury face to face with a deficit...."

"The estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, sent to Congress by President Hoover in December, call for appropriations aggregating \$3,830,445,231. This was a decrease of \$145,696,419 from the appropriations made by Congress to cover expenditures in the current fiscal year. In annual supply measures already passed by the House, the budget figures of the administration have been cut about \$25,000,000, a fact to which members of the Senate and the House pointed yesterday as evidence that Congress was fully aware of the danger of overappropriation and was following a policy of economy...."

IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday considered wool schedules in the tariff bill, voting down proposals to decrease them.

The House yesterday adopted a Senate resolution to provide \$7,000,000 for seed and fertilizer loans to farmers in areas stricken by flood or drought in fifteen specified Southeastern and Western States. (Press, Feb. 25.)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Senator Couzens of the interstate commerce committee said yesterday that he would attempt to have the committee give preferential consideration to legislation reorganizing the Federal Power Commission, because of the urgent need for reorganization disclosed in the committee's power inquiry, according to the press to-day. The report states that he will try to have the committee take up in executive session the latter part of this week his bill providing for three full-time commissioners, thus relieving the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and the Interior of the task of handling the commission's affairs.

ILLINOIS GRAIN CORPORATION

Chicago Journal of Commerce for February 21 says: "A second grain marketing organization for Chicago, an Illinois organization capitalized at \$3,000,000, has been incorporated, it is announced by the Illinois Agricultural Association. The new group is designed to work hand in hand with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, already domiciled at Chicago, to provide a regional central cooperative grain marketing system to help make effective in the State the Farm Board's program for stabilizing agriculture...."

Section 2

Arabian
Horses

Uthai V. Wilcox writes under the title "Royalty Comes to America" in Nature Magazine for March. He tells of the coming of the ancient Arab breed to enrich American horseblood. He says in part: "America with all her wealth is now actively seeking prize animals of the mystic East to improve her cavalry and her agricultural animals and to give her race horses and saddle horses the stamina, grace and intelligence needed to make them winners...America, due to the efforts of W. K. Kellogg, the food manufacturer, has now entered the lists that bid for this prize heritage. Near Pomona, California, on a great ranch thousands of acres in extent and equipped with white, spotless, fire-proof stables grouped around their quadrangle of emerald turf, Arabian horses rule....These forty-odd proud horses, the least of them a beautiful example of blood breeding, are kept for the avowed purpose of enriching, through breeding, America's stock. In order that this Nation may become the great leader in all affairs equine, Mr. Kellogg is propagating in a strictly scientific sense the finest horses of the Arab strains that can be bred. He already has some of the best blood in the entire Arabian world. With the help of scientists from the United States Department of Agriculture, the most modern methods of breeding are being carried on. Size, height and saddle conformation are being developed with painstaking skill. Endurance and stamina, as well as gentleness and docility are being preserved. Mr. Kellogg seeks to do with horses what Luther Burbank accomplished in the horticultural field...."

Club Work

An editorial in Successful Farming for March says: "Club members, nearly 700,000 strong, are bringing about transformations all over rural America in both the farm and the farm home practices. They are holding regular meetings, studying organized series of lessons, and conducting demonstrations for their respective communities. Day by day they are working at their individual projects and learning the things about farm and home practices that are not only making of them better citizens for tomorrow but are exerting a tremendous influence upon their parents to-day. It is back home in thousands upon thousands of farm communities to-day that we find the real significance of club work and the higher living standards that come out of it. No one can see a club show and get from it a true vision of what club work really is. He must on the other hand meet and mingle with these boys and girls as they go through their daily activities at home....Let us keep our sights set straight and build our club shows on such a plane that they will not only avoid danger to themselves but will function for the maximum welfare of club work."

Cotton and
Livestock
in Missis-
sippi

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for February 15 says: "A recent report of Commissioner of Agriculture Holton, of Mississippi, contained the interesting information that the State grew a great crop of cotton last year in spite of the fact that much attention was given to dairy production. The cotton crop of 1929 showed a 35 per cent increase over the crop of 1928, being 1,915,000 bales. At the same time the farmers of the State produced 12,000,000 pounds of butterfat. Even in four counties where milk condenseries are located there was an increase in cotton production of 50 per cent; and the average increase in cotton production for the thirty-two dairy counties was 36 per cent, or better than the State average. These figures support the assertion the Southern Agriculturist has so often made, that the

South can go into the livestock business without losing the income from its splendid cash crops...."

Dairy Industry In Southwest An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 22 says: "The dairy industry, which passed through the deflation period following the war without receiving a setback of any kind, is now undergoing a test which is proving most discouraging to new beginners. Because of the substantial nature of the industry; because wherever dairying has been developed there has been a greater degree of prosperity than in other agricultural sections, the industry has been subjected to unusual expansion. Here in the Southwest it is suffering growing pains and it may be some time before it settles down to a permanent basis. It seems that dairy products have joined the ranks of other agricultural commodities in which there has been a temporary overproduction, or at least an underconsumption....There is no overproduction of dairy products in the Southwest. We do not produce all that we consume, but heavy shipments from the dairy centers of the Nation is a form of competition which must be met in price cuts. Our southwestern dairymen must grow more feeds and cull their herds closer for lower production cost or else go out of business. When the storm blows over we will find Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa farmers still milking cows and buying automobiles, radios and other comforts and luxuries."

Horticulture Census An editorial in The Florists Exchange for February 22 says: "Commercial horticulture in America is offered the chance to secure a national census of its production and investment, such as has never before been attempted and such as will prove invaluable in establishing the importance and size of the industry on a new and deserved level. Is it going to take advantage of this opportunity or not? If so, it behooves all horticultural organizations, individuals, firms and other interested agencies throughout the country to communicate with the Census Bureau at Washington, addressing specifically Dr. W.H. Stewart and urging emphatically that the special horticultural census now contemplated be taken without fail and in as great detail as possible....The census officials, when interviewed, expressed the opinion that horticulture had, frankly, 'been asleep,' while the poultry and fruit industries, etc. had been constantly in touch with the bureau, insisting that increased attention be given to their activities..."

Illinois Marketing Plans According to a statement of February 13 issued by The Illinois Agricultural Association, officials of the Illinois Produce Marketing Association met in Bloomington recently to discuss plans for selling the output of nearly 50 local produce marketing units collectively through one sales agency. Illinois produces about 40,000,000 pounds of butterfat annually and approximately 10 per cent of this is now marketed cooperatively, according to Frank Gougler of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Heretofore the cooperative produce units in the various counties have sold their output separately to the various processors. The new plan, in line with policies advocated by the Federal Farm Board, involves the cooperative assembling of cream as well as collective selling. It is hoped to eliminate much of the present waste and expense in assembling the product by cooperation between the organized producers and the creamery men. A number of conferences have been held to this end and efforts are being made to get

the program in operation at an early date. The Illinois Produce Marketing Association was organized at Decatur last fall.

Russian
Wheat

An editorial in The New York Times of February 21 says: "Mr. Duranty's dispatch of Monday, describing uneasiness among some European industrial leaders over possibly disastrous competition by Soviet Russia in the markets of the outside world, may have impressed many as being overdrawn....The 'invasion' of the outside world by Russian wheat is a somewhat different question. Russia has been for many generations one of the world's foremost wheat-producers, having both the natural facilities and the hereditary bent which favor such production. As a matter of fact, the present unsettlement of wheat values throughout the world has not resulted solely from the very large unsold surplus left by recent world crops, but from constant reports of great amounts shipped out by Russia. This factor in the market may or may not have been exaggerated, but it is in any case worth while to examine into some of the circumstances. At the start, the difficulty arises of discovering how much wheat is actually being raised in Russia. Soviet reports are notoriously untrustworthy; so much so that grain market statisticians, including our own Department of Agriculture, commonly calculate the world's harvest only after eliminating Russia; their estimate of the Russian crop itself being attached, but with a hint at its doubtful accuracy...No doubt, if a humane and intelligent system of promoting Russian agriculture were hereafter to be introduced by the Soviet the capacity of Russia for grain production and export would be a matter for the markets to reckon with...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Successful Farming for March says: "We acknowledge a very pleasant visit from Dr. H. E. Moskey of the United States Department of Agriculture. The work of investigating various livestock remedies comes under his supervision. He is protecting the livestock raiser from the remedy manufacturer who would make unwarranted claims for the merits of his product. He is also helping the worthy manufacturer to more effectively serve the livestock industry."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

Feb. 24.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.10; St. Louis \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.09 to \$1.13; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.08; Kansas City \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 69 to 70¢; Kansas City 67 to 71¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78½ to 80¢; Minneapolis 75 to 78¢; Kansas City 69 to 74¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41 to 41½¢; Minneapolis 37 7/8 to 38 7/8¢; Kansas City 42 to 43¢.

Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25 to \$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$14; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.10 to \$11; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10 to \$11.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25 to \$10.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$11.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold \$2.50-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$2.50-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas stock \$4 to \$5.25 per 100-pound crate in terminal markets. Midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.65-\$2.25 per 100-pound sack in consuming centers. New York yellows \$1.75-\$2 in the East. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket. New York and Michigan Greenings \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago; Baldwins \$2.25-\$2.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 37 points to 14.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 19.19¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 40 points to 14.30¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 40 points to 14.62¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34½¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 21¼¢ to 21½¢; Young Americas, 22 to 22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 47

Section 1

February 26, 1930.

FARM RELIEF BILL

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the President the bill to provide \$7,000,000 in loan to farmers in storm-stricken areas, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The money, which will be available for 1930 crops, will be secured by a lien on the crops grown from the seed so financed, and interest rates will be the same as those paid by the Government on the money put at the disposal of the farmers."

MEDALS TO SCIENTISTS

The New York Times to-day reports: "The American Geographical Society presented two gold medals, the Charles P. Daly Medal to Nelson Horatio Darton of the United States Geological Survey and the Cullum Geographical Medal to Curtis Fletcher Marbut of the United States Bureau of Soils, at its monthly meeting last night at the Engineering Societies Building, New York. The society awards four gold medals in recognition of special distinction in the field of exploration and geographical research. The two medals awarded last night are for distinguished geographical service in any branch of geography....The Cullum Geographical Medal was awarded to Doctor Marbut with the citation as follows: 'He has ploughed a deep furrow in the virgin field of soil geography. By his skillful application of the philosophy and principles of modern science to the classification and mapping of soils, he has given new direction to man's conquest of nature--the better utilization of that precious heritage, the soil, "foothold of all things."!...'"

PENSION LEGIS- LATION

The press to-day says: "The new retirement bill will be taken up by the House at an early date, Chairman Lehlbach of the House civil service committee promised late yesterday. The bill was approved by the civil service committee yesterday by a vote of 13 to 3, after three amendments had been approved. In its amended form the bill represents a compromise between those who wanted the Lehlbach bill and those who wanted the Dale bill, and it starts its legislative journey with an excellent prospect of becoming a law. The amendments adopted are designed to eliminate certain forfeiture provisions in the bill and to insure the refund to employees or widows or heirs of employees of sums of money they would have lost under the original bill. The amendments to the bill, it was estimated by Chairman Lehlbach, will add \$1,000,000 to the sum the Government must contribute toward annuities, which would bring the total cost to the Government to \$15,000,000.

"The amendments approved yesterday provide as follows: That in the event of the death of an annuitant, such money as he has in the retirement fund shall go to his next of kin. That in the event an employee should die before retiring his retirement savings, together with his tontine money and interest, shall go to the next of kin. That in the event an employee is separated from the service through no fault of his own, his retirement contributions, including the tontine money, shall be refunded to him. That from an annuitant's accumulation there shall be deducted only the excess over the basic annuity when computing the balance to his credit...."

Section 2

Australian
Wool

The Pastoral Review (Sydney) for January 16 says: "Between January and December 1929 the value of Merino wool receded 30 per cent, and for a short period during late September and early October was 40 per cent cheaper than nine months before. Though the market had been gradually weakening in the early portion of the year, it was not until June sales that Australia definitely realized that returns for the 1929 clip were likely to be on a noticeably lower basis than the figures to which she had been accustomed for the seven preceding seasons, and also below the basis ruling under the British purchase scheme in operation from 1916 to 30th June, 1920. The latter basis was 50 per cent above pre-war levels. With such a lengthy run of satisfactory years, growers had some justification for assuming that the sale of their product was likely to continue on a profitable basis, but circumstances ruled otherwise. The current basis of prices is the natural result of years of more or less boom figures...A quick recovery of the wool market is not probable, but partly for the same reason the assumption that current values are a permanent basis for the sale of the staple is likely to prove incorrect. They may continue for perhaps a year, maybe somewhat longer until the ill-effects of the drop disappear from purchasers' minds. But their continuance will be curtailed by the discouragement which they give to the production of the staple..."

Farm Board
and North-
west

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for February 20 says: "The Pacific Northwest is an integral part of agricultural America, now nationally recognized as such, notwithstanding the more or less isolated position which it has held in the past because of its distance from the centers of population and its unique situation as a geographical region set apart. Nothing more emphatically testifies to this fact than the recognition that has come to it through the Federal Farm Board, three members of which have now crossed the continent to take up with the producers of this area their relationship to the great forward marketing movement. Last week two of the outstanding members of the Farm Board brought messages of cheer and encouragement to this region--Samuel R. McKelvie representing grain, and W. F. Schilling representing the dairy interests. Both are men who understand the economics of agriculture. They speak the language of the farm....It is most auspicious that men of such outstanding ability and loftiness of purpose should be devoting themselves, under Government auspices, to the solution of the farm problem. Not within our memory has agriculture stood before the Nation and the world in such strategic position."

Farm
Mortgages

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for February 22 says: "It is hard to get farm mortgages renewed this spring, as anyone knows who has tried it. The joint stock land banks are practically out of business as far as making new loans is concerned. The Federal land banks do not begin to have money enough to meet the demand, and the Farm Loan Board hesitates to float new bond issues. The big life insurance companies are either out of the market or are loaning inadequate amounts. There are thousands of farm families to whom this condition is a real tragedy. They have held on during the difficult times of the past 10 years. They have every reason to believe that

they can keep the farm and pay off the mortgage if they are given time. But they can not pay it off this spring, or even reduce it materially. If they can not get a renewal they face the prospect of having to let the farm go, while they seek work in the cities or as tenant farmers. This condition is not only a tragedy for the people affected. It is also a tragedy for agriculture, for the farms can not afford to lose that kind of folks....United efforts should be made to get the Federal Farm Loan Board to issue additional bonds, so that they can meet this emergency more adequately. Such aggressive steps on the part of the Federal land banks would help restore confidence in farm mortgage investments, and would bring many investors into the farm field.

"A typical country bank in the Corn Belt of Illinois is loaning only 30 per cent of its money locally. The balance is invested in stocks and bonds. If that situation is general, and our information indicates that it is, it means that the surplus money of the country is being largely used to finance the cities. This in itself is not objectionable, since country banks can not tie up too large a part of their funds in mortgages or long time loans. It is necessary to have a return flow of money from the cities to the country, however, if the farms are to be financed. That return flow in the past has been represented by mortgage loans. With money available for such loans greatly reduced, country banks might well serve their communities by investing part of their funds in Federal farm land bonds. Such a policy would help the land banks to dispose of additional bonds, and that in turn would help in that mortgage refinancing which is so serious a problem just now."

Fur Marketing Hunter-Trader-Trapper for March says: "Since our last issue the prices of raw furs have declined still further, and as it is getting to the springy furs by now, an advance this season is not looked for by the dealer. In the best sections where furs are still of good quality, prices have declined very little, but in sections where furs have been subjected to warm weather and intermittent cold spells, a deterioration in quality has been noted and of course such furs are graded and valued accordingly. Mink have taken a 15% decline over last month; coon, skunk, opossum, 10%; muskrat, civet cat, wolf and grey fox, 5%. Choice wolf, red fox, weasel, ringtail about the same as last month; badger, a slight advance..."

Louisiana Livestock The total value of livestock on Louisiana farms on January 1, 1930, was \$41,213,000, according to the New Orleans News Digest, official organ of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. Sheep and mules showed an increase in numbers during the preceding year, while cattle remained at the same figure. Horses and swine decreased. A current average valuation places mules at \$84, horses \$51, cattle and calves \$31.31, cows and heifers for milk or over two years old \$47, sheep and lambs \$3.40, and pigs \$9.

Russian Farming The Statist for February 8 says: "The year 1930 is likely to be a memorable one in the history of the Russian people. It promises to mark either the beginning of the end of the Soviet regime, or it will secure for it such a victory as to convince the world at long last that the Communist Government is solidly and permanently entrenched in Russia...Where Lenin failed, however, Stalin, his

successor, has again undertaken to succeed. His attack 'on the agrarian front' is being made this year. It has been more carefully prepared than Lenin's and stands a better chance of success. Collective farms have been established all over Russia, and these form the spearhead of the Communist penetration of the land. These farms are to be cultivated on modern scientific lines, and to them are to be driven the kulaks or relatively wealthy farmers, who are to be dispossessed of their goods, and the other smallholders, for whom life is to be made increasingly difficult as long as they adhere to their own property. The force of taxation and the steady restriction of the market for smallholders' surplus produce is expected in time to lead to the communization of all arable land in Russia. That is the tremendous experiment that has just begun in Russia. The period of transition is fully expected by the Soviet authorities to be a difficult one. But they are ruthlessly prepared to meet all its problems as these arise. They will be willing for the sake of their 'principles' to exterminate a large part of the kulak class. They are prepared to meet with sabotage, with the destruction of cattle and crops, but they pin their faith in the increased productivity of the mechanized collective farms to see them through the difficult transition period. They have drafted to the rural districts a large number of urban workers who have received a short training in agriculture, and these are to be the leaders of the new movement. Help is also expected from the Red Army, whole units of which are being trained as organizers and commanders of the new collective farms...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for February 22 says: "Farmers can make or break themselves, is the substance of a letter recently credited to Secretary Hyde and sent out by the Department of Agriculture. 'Blind production for an unknown demand is now the bane of agriculture,' reports the Secretary, and his challenge to the farmers is to reduce production in those commodities in which there is now a surplus and hold down production to 1929 levels on other products. It is logical to believe that the same acreage in surplus commodities, or increase production of those classes of livestock of which there seems to be more than enough to supply the demand, will result in lower prices and less profit to the farmers of this country. Livestock men can control production in a measurable degree providing they cooperate in the effort. Other farmers can reduce acreage by mutual agreement but production will always be uncertain. A good year with a normal acreage is bound to create a surplus in wheat, corn and cotton. That same acreage is very apt to result in a shortage. But, in so far as producers are concerned, a shortage is not to be greatly feared, for the resulting increase in price will more than make up for the decrease in yield. While cooperative associations are organized principally for marketing purposes, eventually one of their chief functions will be to inform farmers of important matters which should influence production. A marketing association can easily merchandise farm products at an advantage, all other things being equal, but no cooperative body or any other kind of an organization can secure costplus for producers if the supply greatly exceeds the demand."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

Feb. 25.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50 to \$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.75 to \$14; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.90 to \$10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$11; slaughter pigs (90-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50 to \$11.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.11 to \$1.12; Kansas City \$1.06 to \$1.10; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.02½ to \$1.06½; Kansas City \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 70 to 71¢; Kansas City 67 to 69¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77½¢ to 78¢; Minneapolis 77¢ to 80¢; Kansas City 70 to 73¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 40¢; Minneapolis 37 7/8 to 38 7/8¢; Kansas City 40½ to 41½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly around \$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8-\$10 per barrel in a few cities. Maryland and Delaware yellow sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.50 in the Middle West. Florida pointed type cabbage closed at \$2.25-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in distributing markets. Texas round and flat types \$4-\$5 per barrel crate in terminal markets. New York Rhode Island Greening apples sold at \$6-\$7 per barrel in New York City; Baldwins \$5.50-\$6. Eastern Yorks \$1.75-\$2.10 per bushel basket in eastern cities; Staymans \$2.25-\$2.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 23 points to 14.70¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 19.24¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 14.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 14.83¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33½¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 21½¢ to 21¾¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 48

Section 1

February 27, 1930.

THE SECRETARY TO ADVISE ON MARKETS The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon Secretary Hyde to make recommendations to the Senate relative to controlling the price of wheat and cotton, according to the press to-day.

FARM BOARD AND WHEAT The press to-day says: "The Farm Board, continuing its enlarged policy adopted after Chairman Legge had conferred with President Hoover yesterday, went ahead with the purchase of wheat in the open market. This buying was confirmed by Secretary Hyde in a statement at the White House, where he went to report to the President. The Farm Board is carrying on the open market buying through its newly formed Stabilization Corporation, and Secretary Hyde said it dealt 'largely in May futures.' The Farmers National Grain Corporation is continuing its purchases from cooperatives on the basis of the loan value fixed for wheat, \$1.18 at Chicago and \$1.25 at Minneapolis, and has taken about 800 carloads..."

LEHLBACH BILL The press to-day reports: "The House civil service committee formally reported the new Lehlbach retirement bill following an executive meeting yesterday. The bill goes before the House in the same form in which it was approved Tuesday. Chairman Lehlbach has announced that he will ask the rules committee to give it the legislative right of way at an early date...."

MUSCOE SHOALS The press of February 26 reports that W. B. Bell of New York, president of the American Cyanamid Company, asserted on Tuesday before the House military affairs committee that an additional expenditure by the Government of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 was needed for the development of Muscle Shoals, but that an annual return of \$4,000,000 was possible.... "What will the Government get in return for that \$60,000,000?" Representative Cochran asked. "A nitrate plant in the time of war, cheap fertilizer for the farmer in time of peace, flood control, improved navigation and, incidentally, a 4 per cent return and amortization within 100 years on the money it invests in hydro-electric plants," Mr. Bell answered, according to the press report.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL A Melbourne dispatch to-day reports that the cabinet of the Victoria State Government has indorsed the recommendations of the Premiers' conference for a compulsory Australian wheat marketing pool. Legislation will be prepared for submission to the State Assembly.

Section 2

Austrian Rice Consumption The press of February 24 reports: "Austrians are becoming rice eaters despite the fact that the country produces none. It comes from Italy, British India and the United States. American rice is rapidly increasing in popularity because of its attractive appearance and the fact it is sold in small sacks."

Hog Transportation "Regardless of his low estate, the hog may soon ride to market like a king. Triple decked steel stock cars, which do not have to unload en route for feed and water, are being tested on runs between Chicago and the Pacific coast. They carry two water tanks of five-barrel capacity each, with hose attachment for filling troughs along the sides of the car. Two tons of dry feed are also carried. Each car has an attendant who lives in a compartment at the end of the aisle. He is the porter for the 'pig Pullman,' feeding and bedding his charges and warming water for them in winter. The cars are expected to save four days of travel between the coast and Chicago, and are endorsed by the National Humane Society." (Wall St. Jour., Feb. 26.)

Louisiana Sugar Cane Cane is the most important single factor upon which the industries of New Orleans are based, according to the New Orleans News Digest, official organ of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. It is responsible for 27 per cent of the outputs of local industries whose products are valued at \$326,000,000 and it is a great factor in the \$53,000,000 refined sugar industry, in the \$16,000,000 industrial alcohol industry, the \$12,000,000 celotex industry and the \$8,000,000 syrup and molasses industry. "The last named," the article adds, "ranks ninth in productive strength of local industry. Practically all of the cane used is grown in Louisiana...."

Milk Containers "A spruce fiber container, replacing the ordinary milk bottle, has been tried out by Borden's in one of the New York City high school lunchrooms. The new container is formed sterilized and hermetically sealed at the milk plants. As a further safeguard for sanitation the containers are not produced in advance but are made and filled in continuous operation." (N.Y. Sun, Feb. 11.)

Ohio Soil Experiments An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for February 15 says: "Very often the results of an enormous amount of experimental work can be summarized in a very few words, and so completely that the average man finds the information quite adequate. The Ohio Experiment Station has conducted for more than thirty years what are probably the most extensive field investigations on soil fertility in the country. The work was begun under Doctor Thorne and was under his supervision for most of the period. The tests were very carefully planned and carried out in the most careful manner possible. The experiments were not confined to a single type of soil, but were made at five different places on as many types of soil--probably representing all the important soil types of Ohio. At the end of thirty years the outstanding facts were summarized as follows: 'Superphosphate is especially profitable as a fertilizer for wheat; corn is more responsive to potash than wheat. The use of nitrogenous fertilizers in a rotation containing a legume is not likely to be profitable. Liming is largely and widely profitable under the conditions of the experiments.'"

Rhodesian
Tobacco

The African World for February 8 says: "It is interesting to note that the tobacco factories opened up in Salisbury import part of their leaf requirements from the Union and blend it with Rhodesian tobacco. Investigations are being carried out with a view to testing the possibility of growing this type of leaf in the colony and thus eliminating the necessity for importing supplies from the South. Experiments are also being carried out with a view to producing a leaf with more body, and sufficient seed to plant 1,000 acres has been distributed. The cooperative movement in Southern Rhodesia amongst tobacco growers, of which much was hoped for and by means of which much has been achieved, appears to be in jeopardy, and a collective effort is called for in order to meet all difficulties with a united front."

Roadside
Marketing

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for February 15 says: "At the New Jersey Horticultural Society meeting, roadside marketing was discussed at length. One man of several years' experience in this line said that perhaps the greatest advantage of the roadside market is that produce can be sold there which has been allowed to ripen on the tree or the vine. Peaches, strawberries, cantaloupes, sweet corn and other products can be secured at their height of perfection only from the farm where they were grown. This is where the bona fide farmer has the advantage over the huckster who conducts a roadside market and who often claims to have raised what he has for sale. The huckster can not in the long run put out a quality product and so can not build up a steady trade as the farmer can, although by use of clever selling devices he may make more sales to new customers....We still think there is great opportunity in these wayside markets. Hucksters have given them a bad name in many places, but the farmer with his freshly picked produce can meet this competition with trucked-in stuff...."

Russian
Agricultural
Taxes

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Moscow says: "Taxation changes of far-reaching importance, especially as affecting Russia's millions of village dwellers, were made yesterday by the Central Government. Hereafter all the so-called poor and less affluent middle-class peasants will be exempted entirely from the agricultural tax. The kulaks, or well-to-do peasants, will pay much more than last year, however. In 1929 the kulaks, who comprise about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the entire peasantry, paid the government more than 100,000,000 rubles (about \$50,000,000), or 27 per cent of the total agricultural tax collected in the entire Soviet Union. The new tax measure is designed ultimately to exterminate the kulak as a class and to stimulate the growth of the new collective farms under the control of the Government. The collective farm members will pay considerably less in taxes than the individual farmers."

Tennessee
Farmers

An editorial in Southern Ruralist for February 15 says: "The eight outstanding farmers in Tennessee, according to an announcement just released by the University at Knoxville, own an average of 421 acres in their farms. The largest of these farms has 600 acres and the smallest 146. The average value of the land is \$93.75 per acre."

Investment in land ranged from \$13,687.50 to \$39,574. In announcing these figures the university authorities stated that while the size of the farm and total wealth are not deciding factors, yet to make the farm a paying business, the size of farm and total wealth are primary requisites. The average value of the homes on these eight farms was \$5,500. The average value of farm buildings was \$5,812. The average value of implements was \$2,812. On an average these eight farmers own \$6,697 worth of livestock, which includes 24.4 head of beef cattle, 23.4 head of dairy cattle, 210.2 hogs, 62 sheep, and an average poultry flock of 281.2 birds. In every case these farms with their buildings, improvements, and livestock are paid for, and the banker of each stated that the credit of these eight outstanding Tennessee citizens was good for any amount they wished to borrow. The figures given already indicate what these farmers make their money out of. Analyzed, however, five out of the eight received money from five classes of livestock--beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry; two received income from four classes of livestock; and one from three classes of livestock. So the university folks at Knoxville arrived at the conclusion that, 'it would be hard to find a year bad enough to hurt their business so wonderfully balanced.'..."

Wool Ad-
vertis-
ing

The Pastoral Review (Sydney) for January 16 says: "Senator J. F. Guthrie, in a forceful speech in the Senate last month, made some very pointed remarks in regard to various phases of Australia's economic difficulties. 'Australia,' he said, 'should lead a world-wide campaign to get the people to use more wool. We should preach the gospel of wool against the artificial products of other countries... We have a good case for a "Use more wool" campaign. The right place to commence that campaign is among the creators of fashion in Paris, New York and London. We should cooperate with scientists and designers and manufacturers of clothing to make woollen goods attractive to the women folk. We should show that wool is not only a more hygienic, but also a more economical covering than any other material. These artificial products are of vegetable origin; they are conductors of heat and cold, and are inflammable. Goods made of artificial silk and wool will not stretch; or if they do stretch when wet, they have not that elasticity which wool possesses to enable them to regain their original shape.'...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for March says: "It was a happy announcement Secretary Hyde made the other day--that the champion corn husker of America for 1930 will be given a purse of \$1,000 by L. E. Phillips, Oklahoma oil man, and that the award will be known as the Department of Agriculture Prize. Such a purse will do much to establish the sporting status of corn husking. It will help to convince the farm boys of America that the corn harvest, as their fathers have been telling them, is not work, but a game. A prize of that magnitude lends dignity to a contest....And, heaven knows, the man who wins the national championship deserves a fat prize. It takes character to crash through all of the elimination contests and snatch the crown from a field of America's most stalwart huskers. Walter Olson, of Illinois, the 1929 champion, husked 1,769.1 pounds of corn, 25.27 bushels, in the final eighty-minute heat. To turn in a performance like that, a man needs a spinal column of hickory wood and fingers as strong as a badger trap, to say nothing of brains, fortitude and other virtues of the race..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 26.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75 to \$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50 to \$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$14; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$10.75 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.15 to \$10.90; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.25 to \$11.40; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.25; No. 2 red winter St. Louis \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.11 to \$1.15; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.08½ to \$1.09; Kansas City \$1 to \$1.13; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 76¢; Minneapolis 69 to 70¢; Kansas City 68½ to 71¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 79½ to 80¢; Minneapolis 76 to 79¢; Kansas City 71 to 75¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41½ to 41¾¢; Minneapolis 38 to 39¢; Kansas City 42 to 42½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.50-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round and flat types \$3.75-\$4.75 per barrel crate. Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1.50-\$2 per 100-pounds in consuming centers; few sales \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$6.50-\$7. Illinois Jonathans \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in Chicago; Ben Davis \$4-\$4.50.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 14.77¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.45¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.05¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 14.88¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33½¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 21½¢ to 21¾¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 49

Section 1

February 28, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

By a vote of 39 to 34, the Senate last night defeated an amendment offered to the Smoot-Hawley bill by Senator Jones of Washington proposing that lumber should be made dutiable at \$2 a thousand board feet, instead of being admitted free as at present.

John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, told the House banking committee that development of a system of branch banking would not necessarily be another step toward consolidation of business interests, but would result in locally centralized capital.

The House immigration committee yesterday approved the revised Johnson bill to restrict Western Hemisphere immigration to an annual total of about 76,000. (Press, Feb. 28.)

COTTON ACREAGE CUT

A Jackson, Miss., press dispatch to-day says: "The Mississippi Senate yesterday took a drastic step toward reducing cotton acreage to stabilize the price by passing a bill limiting the acreage this year to 60 per cent of that planted last year. The vote was 24 to 18. A penalty is provided for violation of the proposed law, which would become effective after a sufficient number of Southern States have ratified the plan."

INTERNATIONAL BANK DIRECTORS

Gates W. McGarrah, chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Leon Fraser, New York attorney, have accepted invitations to become the American directors on the board of the Bank for International Settlements, the new world banking institution at Basle, Switzerland, according to the press to-day.

FRUIT FLY IN FLORIDA

An Orlando, Fla., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Governor Carlton yesterday defended Florida's part in the Mediterranean fruit-fly situation, before the congressional commission at Orlando investigating the problem. The Governor assured the commission that Florida is doing everything within its power to aid in financing eradication work, but the condition of the treasury does not permit a large appropriation...."

SASKATCHEWAN FARM PARTY

A Saskatoon dispatch to-day states that Saskatchewan farmers yesterday unanimously decided to enter politics. The press report says: "The annual convention of the United Farmers of Canada in this section, resolved that the agrarians should set up a political body for the purpose of more direct selection and election of representatives to Dominion and Provincial houses, pledged to support the demands of organized agriculture."

Section 2

Australian
Wool

Journal of the (Western Australia) Department of Agriculture for December says: "When the price of a nation's principal export product tumbles 20 per cent it is a serious happening, but when that nation supplies 25 per cent of the world's requirements of the commodity, and it represents 42 per cent of the total exports of the nation, then the matter borders on the alarming. Yet that has happened in the case of Australia's wool-growing industry, if we compare the peak year of the past decade, 1924-25, with the 1927-8 season. The average values of wool, per lb., exported in the years first mentioned were for greasy 27.10 pence and scoured 39.81 pence, while in 1927-8 they fell to 20.48 pence and 31.87 pence respectively. The estimated figures for the 1928-9 season offer neither consolation nor reassurance, indication being that they will average still less when the year's operations are accounted...It would be idle speculation to attempt a forecast of what the near future holds for the wool grower, but undue pessimism is quite unwarranted. It has been contended that the high prices ruling during abnormal years have driven manufacturers to seek refuge in substitutes, and that pure wool will not again return to its former popularity. However, it may be accepted as a general rule that the fashion burgeons from the world's parity value of any commodity, and wool is too useful a produce to be easily displaced from the looms, provided it can be produced at a reasonable cost. From the farmer's viewpoint it will be found no more than sane economy to regulate his production in such a way as will best tend to stabilize the market and bring a fair return for his labor. It is an unwise and unnecessary risk to carry all your eggs in one basket, is a proverb that retains its applicability..."

British
Beet
Sugar
Subsidy

The International Sugar Journal (London) for February says: "Owing to the Government having to introduce a Supplementary Estimate into Parliament to provide for the payment of a larger sum by way of subsidy to the home beet sugar industry than was calculated a year ago to be necessary, a debate lasting nearly four hours took place in the House of Commons on January 23 and ranged over different aspects of the sugar beet industry. The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Buxton) in explaining the reasons for needing the extra sum of 1,250,000 pounds stated that when the original estimate for the 1929 requirements was made a year previously, the expected acreage was put at 205,000 acres, but in the end the figure proved to be 230,000, while the yield per acre was a record one of 2,810 lbs. or 8.65 tons, with a sugar content averaging 17.7 per cent. This year the acreage is expected to be 315,000 or more. He expressed satisfaction at the increased efficiency which had come about in the course of the last three years in the production of sugar beet. He had always felt that by far the most important justification for this expensive experiment, and the chief value that would lie in it, was in its educative value towards better crops: the standard of farming generally over a very large area had been favorably affected..."

Manchester
Cotton
Spinners

A dispatch to-day from Manchester, England, states that spinners of American cotton in the Lancashire mills will not revert to organized short time, as had been suggested. The report says:

"When members of the American section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations voted on the question of a curtailed production equivalent to a thirteen-hour stoppage weekly for eight weeks, beginning March 8, only 58 per cent voted in favor of curtailment, whereas an 80 per cent vote was required. The committee therefore decided to take no further action."

Rural
Standards
and Taxes

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for March says: "Two bills recently introduced by Congressman C. G. Selvig, of Minnesota, have an angle that should not be overlooked. They provide for Federal appropriations for the aid of rural schools and highways, the funds for the former to be matched by similar outlays by the States. These proposals are an inevitable corollary to the policy of national standardization that has been applied to schools and roads. The Federal Government and the States, aided by private-interest groups, have set up certain standards and requirements that local communities are expected to comply with or, at least, emulate. Those lacking in such advantages have been made to feel an inferiority and have been called backward. This pressure, along with the perfectly natural desire to have things as good as other people enjoy, has brought a nation-wide striving for improvement. Its extent is evidenced by the rapidly mounting tax bill. But, to many localities of low income and little wealth, the cost of keeping up is more than they can afford. Only one alternative is left if this policy of equalization of privileges is to be insisted upon. It is by somehow equalizing the means of paying for them. Those who feel it should be done through a distribution of taxes collected from more favored localities have chosen the most direct and obvious method."

Russian
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in The Farm Journal for March says: "Whatever we may think of the treatment of Russian peasants by the Soviet Government, we must watch with interest the Russian experiment in big-scale power farming. Enormous areas of land have been taken from farmers, and the farms thrown together. Tractors will be used exclusively, except for a few saddle horses ridden by farm managers. The Grain Trust experimented with some 20-odd combines last summer, and will use over 1,000 of these machines in 1930. According to L. J. Fletcher, who recently returned from Russia, the land is generally level and free from trees and water courses in the Ukraine, Caucasus and Volga districts, where the grain-growing project centers. Fences are practically unknown. Besides, much of the grain-growing region is dry. In most parts of the country, the harvesting season is just about rainless, a condition made expressly to order for the tractor and the combine. Wheat-growers in the United States may be confronted with new competition in the next few years."

Standardi-
zation

An editorial in Butchers & Packers Gazette for February 22 says: "Packaging meats will never be a complete success, even if freezing and marketing difficulties are overcome, until packers adopt the Government standardized grading system in their plants. Grading under the present packing house plan can not be depended upon to produce uniform quality. There must be fixed standards for every grade--a guarantee that a graded cut is what it is represented to be. No grading system that permits of variations depending upon supply and other conditions can work out satisfactorily. And a grading system that leaves an opportunity for cheating is no system at all."

World
Forests

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for February 12 says: "In view of the forthcoming convention with delegations from all over the world, to be held in Jacksonville this month under the auspices of the Pine Association, it is interesting to quote from the Knoxville Journal some details regarding the forestry distribution of the globe. The American Tree Association has worked out the proposition, and concludes that there are three and two-tenths acres of forest land for every human being in the world, and the Journal remarks that this is comforting, although many of us are not so situated as to enjoy the condition suggested....Reference is also made to the fact that most of the original forests of the world are gone. 'The wonder is,' says the journal, 'that there are any of these forests left, seeing that for centuries men have hacked and hewn them in time of peace and brutally destroyed them in time of war. In Great Britain 95 per cent of the original forest is gone; in France 80 per cent, Italy 94 per cent, with Sweden and Finland alone among old world countries claiming 50 per cent remaining.'..."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune for February 23 says: "Few forget expertly. This device must have been just what we needed. So many schemes for making us remember, and never an inventive genius ready with something to help you forget with no after effects!... It is depressing, then, to hear that an investigator of the United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration has failed to indorse what might have been the most useful article he examined this year. It consisted of a short glass rod, 'one end coated with a yellow substance, enclosed in a glass bulb.' You simply hung this trinket above an ungutted pillow and it dispersed 'all thoughts and worry about work and troubles,' or so the inventor said, and indeed in order to get the benefit of the yellow substance all you'd have to do would be just to believe him. Why then should the United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration spoil this bedtime story? It long ago dis-countenanced the use of the old-fashioned methods of forgetting, and anyway most drugs and insecticides go too far. Here was a glass of Lethe that had not even to be distilled or refilled--an easy, legal, way to forget something everybody requires from time to time. Oh, wise Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration, spare the glass rod! Maybe it works."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Feb. 27.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.25-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.75-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10.35-\$11.05; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice, \$10-\$11.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10-\$10.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few sales at \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$2.50-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in northern cities. Texas stock \$3.50-\$4.75 per barrel crate in terminal markets; \$2.65-\$2.85 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; Greenings \$6-\$7. Michigan Baldwins \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys and Greenings \$2.50-\$2.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33½¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21½¢-21¾¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 22 points to 14.99¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 19.35¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 15.11¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.13 5/8-\$1.25. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.23; Kansas City \$1.14-\$1.18. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.18; St. Louis \$1.11-\$1.11½; Kansas City \$1.03-\$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 70¢-71¢; Kansas City, 70¢-72¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¢-81½¢; Minneapolis 77¢-80¢; Kansas City, 73¢-75½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42¢-43¢; Minneapolis 39¢-40½¢; Kansas City, 42½¢-44¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 50

Section 1

March 1, 1930.

OIL TARIFF

The Senate last night defeated by a vote of 39 to 27 an amendment of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma proposing a duty of \$1 a barrel on crude oil and 50 per cent ad valorem duty on oil derivatives, according to the press to-day.

UNEMPLOYMENT GAIN

A 2 per cent increase in unemployment was reported in February over the January figures in a summary of conditions in 24 cities made public last night by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The preliminary figures for February, Mr. Green said, showed that 22 per cent of the members reporting were out of work as compared with 20 per cent for the preceding month. "Reports from cities show especially high unemployment in New York, where 26 per cent are unemployed," he said, "and in Chicago and St. Louis building tradesmen are suffering especially with 51 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, out of work. Seven cities have a general average of more than 24 per cent unemployed, six have 45 per cent out of work in building trades. This report covers 670,000 trade union members." (A.P., Mar. 1.)

WEST VIRGINIA CEDAR CUTTING

A Charles Town, W. Va., dispatch to-day reports that at a recent meeting of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association, held in Charles Town, resolutions were adopted concerning the cedar cutting program undertaken by the State at Shepherdstown. The association went on record as regretting the situation and stated that they favored such a law and in "the thoroughly American principle involved in order to suppress a public nuisance when necessary."

PUBLIC UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION

The construction program of public utility corporations during 1930 probably will exceed the estimate of \$1,400,000,000 made in November, when the President's economic conferences were held, according to a report released yesterday by President Hoover. The report was sent to the President by Matthew S. Sloan, president of the Brooklyn Edison Company and chairman of the President's special committee on expedition of public utility construction to assist employment. Mr. Sloan said that the expenditures for new construction by electric, gas and street railway companies by March 31 would reach \$305,000,000, or 12 per cent above the first quarter of 1929, and that about \$400,000,000 would be expended by electric light and power companies for local labor on building work.

The national business survey conference, headed by Julius Barnes, stated through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to-day that its studies of current business showed a "moderately upward swing" from December and January, the low points in many industries. (Press, Mar. 1.)

Section 2

Australian
Sheep Em-
bargo

The Melbourne correspondent of The National Wool Grower in February issue says in part: "The newly elected Federal Government has lost little time in making its presence felt in the sheep industry, one of its first executive actions being to issue a proclamation prohibiting the export of stud sheep from Australia without the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs. Though there has been an agitation against the export of Merino studs it is doubtful if anybody expected the Ministry to take such a drastic step without consulting breeders. The embargo fell as a bolt from the blue, so much that it has necessitated the cancellation of contracts for some large shipments to South Africa. What is perhaps more remarkable is that the proclamation came into force two hours after some 5,000 Merinos had been shipped to Russia. True, they were mostly flock ewes, but the consignment also included some rams...According to official returns a total of 22,511 sheep, valued at \$1,945,215, have been exported from Australia during the last ten years. Exports in the twelve months ended June 30, 1929, totaled 3,780 head, of which 2,031 were shipped to Russia, 799 to South Africa, 362 to New Zealand, 340 to Japan and 208 to France or French Colonies..."

Cheese In-
dustry in
Wisconsin

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for February 22 says: "One of Wisconsin's distinguished dairymen and dairy products manufacturers, Math Michels, Fond du Lac County, believes that two important points must be considered in bringing about a needed improvement in the cheese industry of this leading cheese producing State. One of these is a consolidation of small factories into larger units, and the other is the proper grading of cheese. Mr. Michels believes that Wisconsin's many small cheese factories have served their localities well and have had an important part in developing the State's cheese industry to a point where Wisconsin produces a great share of the Nation's cheese....However, the increasing costs of equipment required, improved transportation, and the difficulties sometimes met in securing cheese makers of the training and ability required to turn out a high quality of cheese are making the need of larger factories felt keenly....Mr. Michels rightly holds that the best plan now known is to grade and mark each cheese so that the consumer will know whether he is getting the quality for which he is paying. Much criticism has been made of our present plan of buying and selling cheese and the State Commissioners of Agriculture have decided that a better method must be found...."

Cooperation
in Educa-
tion

Myron Stearns writes in World's Work for March on the cooperative educational system in operation at Cincinnati University, where the pupil works part of his time for pay in keeping with his merits in a factory with workmen whose livelihood depends on it. The author says in part: "Gradually the cooperative plan of education has spread. To-day it has been adopted in some degree by more than thirty colleges, among them institutions of such standing as Georgia Institute of Technology, New York University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Last winter two of the largest State universities sent commissions to Cincinnati to investigate cooperative results at first hand. In each of the two cases the fact that smaller institutions near them had 'gone co-op' and were drawing additional students stimulated attention."

**Farm-to-Market
Roads**

An editorial in The Southern Planter for March 1 says: "The cry of better marketing facilities for farmers is almost one of mockery in light of their condition in reference to farm-to-market roads. Of the 6,300,000 farms in the United States, 1,998,704 are on dirt roads that are graded and drained and 2,747,732 on unimproved dirt roads, or a total of 4,747,436 farms, nearly five million, on dirt roads. Such a state of affairs keeps the farmer from good markets. Good markets are of little advantage to the farmer if he can not reach them. The farmer must use trucks and automobiles, if he is to keep up in the march of progress. Their use calls for surfaced roads....Too long the farmers' roads have been neglected. 'It has become well recognized that the unification of the United States by highways depends not so much upon the construction of a few thousand miles of through, interurban roads as upon the development of a complete network of roads built for farm-to-market, rural mail and school bus traffic,' a leading authority states. In our territory the great majority of the mileage of the local rural roads is still unimproved. Too many farmers are residing on dirt roads....State roads should be for the farmer first and the tourist second. More of the gas tax should go for the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads...."

**Teeth and
Diet**

The Lancet for February 15 contains a lengthy review of "Diet and the Teeth: An Experimental Study," by May Mellanby, issued by the British Medical Research Council. The review says in part: "For the last 12 years Mrs. May Mellanby has devoted herself to a study of the effect of various kinds of diet on the development and structure of the teeth, and especially upon their liability to disease. This work, begun at the field laboratories in Cambridge, has been continued since 1921 at the University Field Laboratory in Sheffield, which was equipped by a donation of 1,000 pounds from local insurance funds--an example of imaginative expenditure on the part of panel practitioners whose reward has been immediate....The development in dogs of perfect teeth, Mrs. Mellanby writes, can be insured by an adequate supply of vitamin D, either as found in natural foods--e.g., egg-yolk, milk, suet, cod-liver oil--or as artificially produced in foods by irradiation of their ergosterol content or even by irradiation of the animal's skin. Proteins, carbohydrates, and most vegetable fats and foods such as cereals, oranges, and egg-white have no calcifying powers. Lard and bacon fat are usually deficient in vitamin D but vary probably with the diet of the animal from which they are obtained. If the diet of a puppy is changed from one poor in fat-soluble vitamins to one rich in these substances there is an immediate response shown by improved calcification. When the process is reversed the response is delayed for a comparatively long period. An increase in the cereal intake has a deleterious effect on calcification apart altogether from its effect on the rate of growth. This effect is only marked when there is a certain deficiency of vitamin D, and it can be entirely overcome by a sufficiency of this vitamin in the diet. Cereals differ greatly in their anticalcifying effect on the teeth. Of those tested, oatmeal had the most effect, white flour the least; intermediate between these came maize (next to oatmeal), then barley, rye, whole-meal flour, and rice (polished and unpolished), the last corresponding closely to white

flour. Wheat and maize germs were also found to have a deleterious effect on calcification....Exercise plays little or no part in the development of the teeth in dogs. Exposure to sunlight, however, may result in the formation of good teeth with diets which would otherwise produce somewhat defectively calcified teeth. Proper maternal feeding is of great importance in the production of good teeth in the developing offspring; poorly calcified deciduous teeth can be produced in the litter by feeding the mother on a diet deficient in vitamin D. Nevertheless the defects so produced are less marked than those found in the permanent teeth when the puppy itself is fed on the same diet, owing no doubt to the sacrifice by the maternal organism of her own store of essential substances..."

Section 3

Department
of Agriculture

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for March says: "While the demand for farm land is looking up rather slowly, it has one decidedly favorable aspect. Buyers are predominantly farmers. Evidence of this comes from a number of quarters, one of them the recent United States Department of Agriculture circular, The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1928-29. Summing up a countrywide survey of the movement of farm land, it says: 'In four-fifths of the sales reported the purchasers were active farmers. Buyers bought mostly for active operation, either for themselves or for their children. For the country as a whole 83 per cent of the sales were reported to be for this purpose.' That is encouraging in more ways than one. It denotes a feeling of confidence among those who are in the best position to judge the prospects of agriculture. It indicates that farming is returning to a number of those engaged in it a sufficient margin of profit to allow for investment. And it signifies a continuing trend toward the home owned and operated farm. One change, though, is indicated--a change which the forthcoming census should reveal in its full proportions. This is the tendency toward larger farms. It is a point frequently noted in local reports of farm sales and is thus remarked upon in the Department of Agriculture circular: 'Much of the current buying is reported to be purchases of adjoining or near-by tracts by established farmers who are enlarging their holdings.' With the enlargement of skill and implement capacity, certain of the more aggressive farmers in various sections are finding they are able to handle bigger productive units. This tendency, too, belongs on the favorable side. It will mean larger individual incomes. And most of the land being bought for this purpose is passing into strong hands, those of men who have already demonstrated their ability to get ahead in farming."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 51

Section 1

March 3, 1930.

GRAIN PRICE STABILITY

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Agricultural leaders yesterday expressed themselves as satisfied that the Federal Farm Board's decision to stop paying an arbitrary price for wheat would bring stability back to the grain industry. The announcement of the board's change in policy was made on Saturday by Chairman Legge. The latter, following a conference with Secretary Hyde, the officers of the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the directors of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, said that the board would at once suspend its practice of paying for wheat on the loan basis value..."

THE TARIFF BILL

Passage of the tariff bill by the end of next week was predicted on Saturday by Chairman Smoot of the finance committee, according to the press yesterday.

HOG FUTURE MARKET

A Chicago dispatch to the press yesterday says: "For the first time in the history of livestock marketing in America, an exchange for trading in future delivery of hogs was opened at Chicago on Saturday attended by ceremonies in which leading agencies of future trading, bankers, packers, commission men and western swine growers took part...."

CUBAN SUGAR

A Havana dispatch to-day says: "Efforts of sugar industrialists in Cuba to have the Government lift its act curtailing sugar crops and grinding and to effect dissolution of the cooperative exports agency are believed to have failed. No official announcement, however, has been made. It is understood that the Government considers curtailment of crops, restriction of grinding and unified marketing of raw sugar as essential to the welfare of the industry, as well as providing evidence to the American beet sugar growers that Cuba does not seek world control of sugar."

INDIA SUGAR DUTY

A New Delhi, India, dispatch to-day reports that it is planned to raise the import duty on sugar by 1 rupee (36 cents) 8 annas per 112 pounds.

PANAMA ROAD PLANS

A Panama dispatch to-day says: "The Government of Panama through the Central Road Board has appropriated \$20,000 for preliminary studies of its section of the inter-American highway projected at the inter-American highway congress at Panama. This money is to be placed at the disposal of the inter-American highway committee... Panama has completed the greater part of its section of the highway north of the canal but less than 100 miles is completed in the direction of the Colombian border."

Section 2

Butter Campaign

An editorial in Dairy Produce for February 25 says: "Not since the meatless and wheatless days of the war, says T. H. Borman of Beatrice Creamery Company, has there been any food movement to compare with the present campaign to increase the consumption of butter. The campaign has been in force, under its present organization for only three weeks, and already the results are most gratifying. Mr. Borman estimates from advices of recent date that farmers are eating 20 per cent more butter. He thinks that by April 1 the results of the campaign will be generally noticeable and that conditions will be at, or not far from, normal by the time a new butter season opens. Judging from the large number of States thoroughly organized in this campaign, and by the many plans, educational and commercial being followed in different towns and sections, we agree with Mr. Borman's forecast. The farmer has received a lot of criticism for buying alleged substitutes, but he is deserving of the greatest commendation for efforts to correct that error. Up to the present time, 28 States have been thoroughly organized and work is being pushed to increase the consumption of butter as an immediate means of relieving the deplorable dairy situation. These 28 States are the intensive dairy States and those in which dairying is a prominent feature in agriculture, but the work goes farther than these States. It extends into others and is rapidly becoming a truly national campaign..."

Cooperation
in South
Africa

The South African Farmer for January 24 says: "At the special conference of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, on January 10, Johannes P. Kleynhans of the Division of Agricultural Education and Extension, at the request of the President, laid the following concise explanation of his scheme for the organization of farmers before the delegates....'We once more assume that all the provincial unions in South Africa are organized on the same system, and we then have a section leader in each province for each section, that is four throughout the Union of South Africa. These four persons form the section for South Africa, and from their numbers they elect a leader who is the representative of the section on the South African Agricultural Union. If the Minister sees fit these persons may form the Agricultural Advisory Board....The Minister of Agriculture is the representative of agricultural interests in Parliament, and if the scheme is adopted the farmers of South Africa will have continuous linked up, sectioned representation from the smallest farmers' association to Parliament...Mr. Kleynhans further recommended to the conference that all cooperative organizations must be brought into the agricultural union....'If you wish to make a success of the Transvaal Agricultural Union,' he said, 'you must see that live farmers' associations render service to members, then we will have district unions that fulfil their purpose, and if we have that the provincial union will be a powerful organization. But we require all farmers, and for this reason all the organizations must be coordinated in a central provincial organization, and in this manner affairs are brought to our chief organization, the South African Agricultural Union. Sectional representation, workers, and a definitely laid down policy means the salvation of the farmer...'"

Cotton
Exports

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for March 1 says: "Department of Commerce reports that exports of raw cotton from the United States in 1929 amounted to 7,418,000 running bales. The value of these exports amounted to \$770,800,000. The totals compare with 8,546,000 bales in 1928, valued at \$920,000,000 and the extreme of \$1,059,000,000 in 1925....American mills in the past year consumed 7,058,000 bales out of a crop of almost 15,000,000. Thus foreign consumption provides the market for over half the American production. Cotton is the greatest cash crop of the country and directly affects the purchasing power of a large percentage of the country and indirectly affects all industry and business...Taking advantage of low prices consequent upon the enormous crop of 1925 foreign consumers laid in an extra supply and in 1927 took 9,199,000 bales. In 1929 they drew 550,000 bales from their reserve stocks, so the decrease in that year's exports does not represent as great a reduction in consumption as the figures would indicate. For the balance of the decrease conditions prevailing in foreign countries and some competition from India are responsible. Some European countries either maintained their positions or else gained, but on the whole the year was unfavorable. More cotton went to German ports than was taken by the United Kingdom, thus duplicating the movement of 1927. Undoubtedly, some of this was distributed through eastern and southern Europe. Germany herself had an unfavorable year and, with the exception of Italy and Czechoslovakia, the countries likely to receive cotton from her did not enjoy good business. During the first half of the year France had a good business in cotton, but the second half was not so good, while in the United Kingdom, the great consumer of American cotton, operations for the year averaged less than 80 per cent of capacity due to labor troubles and unsettled conditions in the export field..."

Georgia
Experiment
Station

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for March 1 says: "A highly important and commendable thing has been done by Doctor Stuckey, director of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin, and its trustees, in cooperation with the Union County Chamber of Commerce, of which Bonnell H. Stone is president. Together they have accomplished the planting of a Georgia Mountain Experiment Station for horticulture, agriculture and forestry, upon an eligible farm within three miles of Blairsville. There the experts of the State experiment station will prosecute researches and experiments of great practical value to the fruit-growers, farmers, truckers and foresters of north Georgia. Such work has been long needed and long lacking in that important and prolific section of the State. The century-suffered isolations of the people of those mountains from ready contacts with the commercial and industrial activities of the State are being rapidly abolished by railroads, hard road constructions, schools and factories of a score of sorts, with electric power distributions and radio communications. The sturdy and ambitious mountaineers are becoming potential factors in the upbuilding of the State and their children are being trained and educated as competitors for the honors and emoluments of the commonwealth. This new agency for the development of the rich resources of north Georgia promises practical benefits beyond present calculation and must be looked upon as an achievement of progressive statesmanship."

Irish Rural
Credit

An editorial in The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for February 1 says: "The Agricultural Credit Corporation has had a successful year. The report presented by the chairman in December makes so much evident. Farmers have been granted credit facilities on an increasing scale during 1929, and the corporation itself has conducted business on a basis enabling it to show a handsome profit...In one vital respect, however, the power of the credit corporation to supply a real need has been largely neglected. So far, its assistance has been tendered rather to the substantial type of farmer than to the small owner. We do not, indeed, complain that the larger farmer should receive financial encouragement wherever merited: we grieve rather to note that the small owner should be so unmindful of his own interests. In effect, the credit corporation can do little good for those who can not help themselves; and in the case of thousands of small proprietors loans can only be obtained on adequate and favorable terms through the medium of rural credit societies...There is a false pride in the ordinary Irishman, however, which too often prevents him from cooperating effectively with his fellows. And rather than admit openly what everyone already suspects he neglects to make use of facilities which involve even a partial disclosure of his financial position to near neighbors. It is no crime to borrow, for credit forms the basis of nearly all modern business; but it is an economic sin in times of stress to be wasteful or extravagant...The ordinary banks are continuing to do business on sound lines, as heretofore, and many agriculturists are continuing to do mutually helpful trade through them. The full potentialities of the Agricultural Credit Corporation, however, have as yet been hardly explored; and for the small farmer the rural credit society offers the cheapest and most convenient means by which they can be exploited to the advantage of all concerned."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Woman's Home Companion for March says: "Panaceas are about done. Government reports show that the medical cure-all has practically disappeared. During the past two decades under the pure food and drug act two hundred and eight panaceas have been driven off the market, not to mention the many more that have been withdrawn by manufacturers alert to the signs of the times. So far so good. But even though the cure-alls are gone, there remains a vast swarm of quack remedies for specific ills. Millions of dollars are still being wasted and thousands of lives endangered by fake medicines and cosmetics. The American Medical Association publishes a thick book that tells all about them. They thrive on advertising. Because this advertising is not accepted by the better magazines and newspapers, the intelligent and vocal people of the Nation are hardly aware of the quack and his impunity. If they were, they would arouse a public opinion that would scourge him away as it has already scourged away the cure-all."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 1.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.75; light light s (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.75.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage ranged \$2.50-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types closed at \$4-\$4.75 per barrel crate in terminal markets; \$2.90-\$3.15 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples brought \$5-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City; Greenings, fair quality, \$6-\$6.50. Michigan Jonathans and Baldwins \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33½¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21½¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 21 points to 14.78¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 19.43¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 14.86¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.16¼-\$1.25. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.17-\$1.20. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.10¼; St. Louis \$1.13½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 71¢-72¢; Kansas City 72½¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81¢-81½¢; Minneapolis 78¢-81¢; Kansas City 75¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-43¼¢; Minneapolis 40¢-41½¢; Kansas City 43¢-44½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 52

Section 1

March 4, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT'S YEAR

In a radio address last night, Senator Capper of Kansas gave a review of Mr. Hoover's first year as President. Explaining that he was speaking as an observer rather than as a Senator,

Mr. Capper said: "It seems to me that this first year of President Hoover has been a year of fact-finding, a year of work on data and blueprints, a year of foundation laying. These are the marks of the engineering mind of President Hoover...It is my belief," Mr. Capper said, further, "that the Senate discussion and actions will result in tariff rates in line with President Hoover's program...."

The New York Times to-day states that in the opinion of the President's supporters, the outstanding accomplishments of his busy year were the enactment of the farm relief bill, the initiation of the movement that led to the current naval armament conference in London and the efforts he made through calling conspicuous chiefs of industry, commerce, finance, agriculture and labor into consultation at Washington and communicating with Governors of States for the purpose of checking recession in business and increase of unemployment following the stock market crash.

WHEAT ASKS FARM BOARD INQUIRY

A Senate investigation of the Federal Farm Board to determine what policy it is pursuing and what it contemplates, was proposed in a resolution offered yesterday by Senator Wye of North Dakota, as the result of operations by the board last week in the wheat and cotton markets. (Press, Mar. 4.)

GRAIN MEETING CALLED

A Chicago press dispatch to-day states that announcement was made last night of a meeting of executives of all leading grain exchanges in the country at Chicago to-day, to discuss the relationships of the grain trade and the Farm Board.

THE TARIFF BILL

A prediction that the tariff bill will be passed by the Senate by tomorrow was made last night by Chairman Smoot, of the finance committee, after the Senate had completed another eleven hours of continued labor on the measure. The placing of a tariff of 7 cents a pound on long staple cotton, now on the free list, and a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on turpentine and rosin, also nondutiable in the present law, marked the actions taken yesterday and last night. (Press, Mar. 4.)

LABOR LEGIS- LATION

Promise of early consideration of labor legislation came out of a spirited debate in the Senate yesterday over the unemployment situation, according to the press to-day. Responding to demands by Senators Wagner and La Follette for legislation to set up employment systems, Chairman Johnson of the commerce committee, invited them to lay their measures before him at the committee session on Thursday.

Section 2

Australian
Conditions

An editorial in The Pastoral Review (Sydney) for January 16 says: "The big drop in the price of wool and the reduction in the wheat crop mean a decrease of at least 30,000,000 pounds in Australia's national income during the current financial year as compared with the preceding twelve months. That means, to all intents and purposes, that there will be 30,000,000 pounds less for distribution among the community as a whole. That proportion of it which would not have been distributed, but which would have been utilized to pay the interest on our external debt, will have to be made good in some other way. It all comes to the same thing. As a people we will be thirty millions the poorer. An individual, if he were thirty pounds, or three hundred, or three thousand short--according to his average income--would recognize that, provided he had no inclination to become a bankrupt, the only course open to him was a readjustment of his expenditure to his altered means, and the results of his economy would have to be accepted, willy-nilly, by all those amongst whom his money was regularly distributed... The country's rulers, however, proceed, by additional taxation, to deplete still further its already badly shrunken resources, and by futile tariff increases make the task of replenishing those resources still more difficult than it already is."

Farm Board
Comment

The current bulletin of the National City Bank of New York reviews the activities of the Federal Farm Board in this country and the wheat pool in Canada. The bulletin asserts that in both cases the methods pursued are based on the assumption that Europe, having exhausted other sources of supply, will be forced ultimately to turn to North America for its grain. "It is true that the European demand may yet be large," the bank's economic review says, "that conditions for sowing spring wheat may be very bad, the appeal to the farmers to reduce the acreage may be heeded, the harvest may be bad, etc., but the fact is that the wheat situation at the end of February is not as it was expected to be when the Farm Board fixed the loan value for wheat last October." The plan to build up a marketing system for the farmers which will take products directly from producers' hands to consumers is inspired, the bulletin says, by the desire to eliminate speculative dealings...

After discussing the Canadian wheat pool and quoting Henry Wise Wood, president of the Alberta pool, on the necessity for regulating production, the bulletin says: "It is noteworthy that wherever attempts to regulate prices are made, whether in rubber, coffee, wheat, cotton, wool, or whatever else it may be, the proposal always is to do so in conformity with the law of supply and demand. Thus the only chance of failure is in a miscalculation of supply and demand, which may happen to anybody...."

Georgia
Farm
Relief

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for March 1 says: "The announcement by the Georgia association that arrangements are being made to afford ample and economic credit to farmers who wish to purchase and promote dairy and livestock industries, opens a most gratifying prospect for the State. The loan companies have learned a new business wisdom from their experiences with the all-cotton slaves of the South. They find they have been financing a failing farm policy and in

consequence have had to take over the land for its debt. Now they are faced with the problem of what to do with their land holdings. The wise and safe thing is what is now proposed as their only sure way out. That is to lease the surrendered farms on long time and partial purchase payments to selected farmers who will engage to do the sort of farming that will pay. The cow, hog and hen program is the one that has been sufficiently tested to offer the greatest surety of profit to both the farmer and the creditor. The need for this belated policy has been felt here in Georgia for a generation....Now that outside large land loan companies and the farm credit banks operated under Federal regulations can combine to finance farmers out of cotton and into the cow-hog-hen line of profitable home and market production, a flood of hopeful light is thrown upon the Georgia farm situation. The Georgia association can do no more splendid work than the realization of the new scheme of farm relief and regeneration."

Meat Prices

Lamb prices now are approximately 6 cents a pound lower than they were a year ago and dressed lamb is wholesaling from 6 to 9 cents a pound lower, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation, covering the month which closed March 1, issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The decrease in the wholesale prices of the dressed product, as compared with a year ago, varies from 20 to more than 35 per cent, depending on the grade and weight. Hogs advanced in price during the month until a top price of 11½ cents a pound was reached during the third week. Prices declined rather sharply thereafter, but advanced again at the close of the month. The foreign demand for American pork products was relatively dull. The domestic trade in pork products has been better in the case of smoked products than in the case of fresh cuts. The demand for dressed beef has been relatively light throughout the month. Buyers of hides tended to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis, and prices have been lower than during the preceding month. The market has been fairly active on fine wools and prices have been steady. On lower grades the market has been slow, with lower prices.

Radio in Aviation

Governmental requirements for the use of radio on all passenger airplanes, similar to those in effect at present for ocean ships, are seen in "a matter of months" by Herbert Hoover, jr., radio engineer with the Western Air Express, in a paper that he presented before the meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers. Radio is essential to the continued success of air transportation, he said. "Radio for aviation is a comparatively new thing," said Mr. Hoover..."A new branch of the Weather Bureau has been built up to make hourly collection and forecasts of the weather, and the reports are then broadcast over the stations of the Airways Division. This service will soon be speeded up until the reports are gathered and broadcast every half hour. This service is of immense value to the aviation industry. It means that any flier, whether flying for sport or on regularly scheduled transport business, can now install a simple receiving set and, after eliminating ignition interference, receive the latest weather information almost anywhere in the country. The pilot need not know code, for everything is sent out by voice, and the actual manipulation of the receiver is as simple as any broadcast set in his home...." (Science News-Letter, Mar. 1.)

Wool Co-
operative

The Business Week for February 26 says: "The National Wool Marketing Corporation, organized by the Farm Board, has one feature of special interest to private business handling farm products, a feature that may or may not offset the anxiety which the commodity trades have felt about the effects of Farm Board policies on their business. The Wool Corporation, with Farm Board approval, has made a contract with a private wool merchant to act as exclusive agent for the corporation in selling all of the wool and mohair which the corporation will handle for its member cooperatives. This was done during January but escaped general notice. The exclusive agent is Draper & Co. of Boston, one of the outstanding wool merchant houses in the country. The company is to devote its entire organization to the use and benefit of the National Wool Marketing Corporation upon terms which have not been made public but are considered very advantageous to the wool-growers. It is understood that the firm will sell the cooperative corporation's wool on a commission basis much lower than usual...Under the contract it is understood that the company gives up the right to engage in purchase and sale of wool on its own account, except for importation of some foreign wools not competing with domestic in the American market...This arrangement will not give Draper & Co. a monopoly in the wool trade for a long time, if ever, but it will be an important factor in the market. In 1928 there were only 62 cooperative wool marketing associations handling approximately 15,700,000 pounds of wool, which was about 5.3% of the total wool clipped that year. Even if all these associations are rounded up into the National Wool Marketing Corporation and new associations set up in localities not served by existing cooperatives, it is hardly possible that much more than 25% of the wool clipped would be handled in this way. The corporation expects to handle as much as 30% this year...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Morley A. Jull, Ph.D., Senior Poultry Husbandman, Bureau of Animal Industry, is the author of a forty-six page article entitled "Fowls of Forest and Stream Tamed by Man," in The National Geographic Magazine for March. The article describes six groups of birds--three land birds and three water birds--in minute detail, and the text is illustrated by many photographs and 8 color reproductions of paintings from life by Hashime Murayama.

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 3.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.90-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$10-\$14.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.60; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.25-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites brought \$2.40-\$2.55 on the Chicago carlot market and \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Florida pointed type cabbage sold at \$2.25-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types \$4-\$5.25 per 100-pound crate in terminal markets; \$3.15-\$3.40 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Baldwins \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys and Greenings sold at \$2.50-\$2.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33½¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¼¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 7 designated markets (holiday in Texas markets) declined 13 points to 14.65¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 19.56¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 14.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 14.71¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.13-\$1.25. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.22; Kansas City \$1.14-\$1.17. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.09½; Kansas City \$1.03 and \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¼¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 70¢-71¢; Kansas City 72¢-73½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¼¢-82¼¢; Minneapolis 77¢-80¢; Kansas City 74½¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¢-43½¢; Minneapolis 39 1/8¢-40 5/8¢; Kansas City, 44¢-45½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 53

Section 1

March 5, 1930.

RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

The new Dale-Lehlbach retirement bill was passed by the House late yesterday, 235 to 17, according to the press to-day. It now goes to a Senate and House conference. In its present form the bill is a modification of the bill as it was originally introduced by Chairman Lehlbach, of the civil service committee. The press report says: "The tontine provision, that is the provision under which \$1 a month is deducted from the employee's retirement contribution and placed in a separate fund, still is in the bill, but the provisions under which much of this tontine money would have been forfeited have been amended....Major features of the bill, as explained to the House by Representative Lehlbach, provide for optional retirement two years before the time allowed in existing law, and for substantial annuity increases to all persons on the retirement roll...."

SUGAR TARIFF

The Senate yesterday agreed to take another vote on a sugar duty when the tariff is taken up in the committee of the whole, according to the press to-day.

FLOOD RELIEF

The House yesterday passed and sent to the White House the bill authorizing \$1,600,000 to aid Alabama in reconstructing roads and bridges destroyed by floods, according to the press to-day.

DAVIS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The press to-day reports: "Admitting the existence of 'distressing unemployment' in this country and estimating that 3,000,000 are out of work, Secretary Davis nevertheless maintained yesterday that the Hoover administration had held unemployment down to less than 'one-half that of previous crashes,' and asserted also that passage of the tariff and public buildings bills would remove the uncertainty of the present situation. The Secretary outlined his views in a formal statement issued after the Cabinet meeting at which the unemployment situation was discussed...."

BUILDING CONTRACTS

Construction contracts awarded in the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains during the week ended February 28 amounted to \$133,899,500, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports from New York to-day. This amount was by far the largest weekly contract total since the first of the year, and compares with the preceding week's total of \$63,562,300, an increase of 102 per cent, and with the total for the corresponding week of last year of \$99,943,700, a gain of 34 per cent. Contracts let since the first of the year, however, total but \$641,028,200, which is at a daily rate of about 17 per cent below the rate activity prevailing during the same period of 1929.

Section 2

Alaskan
Road Tour

A Victoria, B. C., dispatch March 4 reports that a party of forty United States newspaper men, mostly from the Pacific Coast, with Canadian newspaper men and representatives of the provincial government and automobile clubs, will make a motor trip in June from Seattle, Wash., to Hazelton, B.C., about 1,000 miles, along the route of the proposed highway from the United States to Alaska. Premier S. F. Tolmie of British Columbia has accepted a suggestion advanced by Seattle men interested in furthering the Alaskan highway project, and has issued an invitation to the United States newspaper men.

Business
Condi-
tions

A turn for the better in sales by wholesale firms of the Nation was reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board, along with a general sales increase in January of this year as compared with December of 1929. At the same time, the chart issued by the board showed there was a decrease in sales in January, 1930, as compared with January, 1929. In last January the sales of groceries were 6 per cent higher than in December of 1929, while meats averaged 3 per cent higher, dry goods 17 per cent higher, shoes 68 per cent higher and drugs 11 per cent higher, with small increases in agriculture implements and silk goods. As compared with January a year ago, sales of groceries were about the same, with meats decreasing 2 per cent, dry goods dropping 17 per cent, shoes decreasing 19 per cent, hardware 15 per cent and drugs 13 per cent. Stocks on hand on January 31, 1930, showed generally a decrease as compared with January 31, 1929.

Peruvian
Progress

Antonio Roberg, Chancellor of the Peruvian Consul General, New York, writes of "Peru and Its Progress" in Peru Magazine for February. He says in part: "The program of improvement that the actual Government is performing requires for its completion and normal development, the inversion of Lp. 50,000,000. figuring that for the year 1934 we will have in full state of production, 500,000 hectares of irrigated fields, 4,600 kilometers of railroads, and 50,000 kilometers of roadways throughout the nation. This makes practicable communication to all points of the republic, at least 83 per cent of which were isolated since colonial days, prohibiting products to become part of the commercial current of industries. From the inversion of Lp. 10,000,000, sanitary and public works have been accomplished in 36 cities. By the following figures the reader can easily appreciate the great progress the country has experienced: Irrigated area: 300,000 hectares in 1919, 354,000 in 1927, 500,000 in 1934; railroads 3,100 kilometers in 1919, 4,100 in 1927, 4,600 in 1934; roadways: 200 kilometers in 1919, 21,897 in 1927, 50,000 in 1934. The average surplus that agricultural products will render, with the new irrigation works, is estimated in 133 per cent over the 1919 production...."

Rural Health
Project

Tennessee is the first State selected by the Commonwealth Fund for carrying out its new rural-health project in cooperation with State health departments in two or three States. Gibson County in the western part of the State has already been chosen as one of the two counties in which field work will be developed. In accordance with the general plan Vanderbilt University is to receive a grant for developing the teaching of preventive medicine and producing opportunities for graduate study by rural physicians, and the University

of Tennessee will be given funds to organize training courses for teachers in health education. (Children's Bureau Statement, Mar.3.)

Scottish
Wild Bird
Protec-
tion

Nature for February 7 says: "A bill for the protection of wild birds in Scotland was introduced in the House of Commons on January 23, and obtained a first reading. The bill repeals the present laws relating to wild birds, other than game birds, and substitutes a simplified code the essence of which is that all birds and their eggs are to be protected at all times, with a few exceptions. The apparent simplicity of such a measure is sure to appeal to unthinking minds, but the principle of the bill is unscientific. Equally to protect all birds is in reality to favor the stronger and more successful as against the weaker. It has been forgotten that man, with his cultivation and industries, has irretrievably upset the balance of wild nature. The best he can now do is not to perpetuate this upset balance, but so to regulate numbers and species that so far as possible none should suffer unduly from his original interference. It would be easy to cite cases where already overmuch protection has resulted in the increase of certain species at the expense of equally or more desirable birds. The bill has other defects. In some respects it is unnecessary legislation, for it protects many birds which require no protection. It would make the schoolboy who takes a blackbird's egg a criminal. Even more curious, while preserving intact all the laws which conserve game birds for the wealthy, it makes serious inroads against the old-established right of the ordinary man to obtain, if he can, an occasional meal on the seashore..."

Sugar Organ-
ization

The Sugar Bulletin (New Orleans) for March 1 says: "We are led to ponder with some slight feeling of disappointment over the fact, that, up to date, the response to our front page editorial in the last issue of the Sugar Bulletin has been meager. In the editorial referred to we pointed out that the American Sugar Cane League has taken all the steps it can to facilitate the formation of a co-operative association by the sugar cane producers of Louisiana and other Southern States so that they may participate in the financial assistance in crop marketing that is obtainable from the Federal Farm Board. The league itself can not function as a cooperative association as it is not organized and chartered in such a way as to legally permit this. The cane producers themselves must come forward, take advantage of the ground work done for them by the League, and form a cooperative association of their own..."

Texas Potash

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day reports: "The discovery of a method by which polyhalite ore may be refined has just been made by Dr. E. P. Schoch, director of the Bureau of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Texas. It is expected to enable the development on an extensive scale of the potash deposits of Texas. The Texas Potash Corporation of Dallas will construct a refinery and begin the production of potash in Midland County, where it owns a bed of polyhalite ore that covers a large area, Doctor Schoch said in the announcement of his discovery..."

Vermin Ex-
termination

An editorial in Fur-Fish-Game for March says: "That close observer of the outdoors, H. G. Wilson, tells in a straightforward way in the current issue what he knows about vermin. Mr. Wilson in the opening paragraph says, 'Within comparatively recent years there has arisen in this country a movement to exterminate a prescribed list of birds and animals so called as harmful and known by the name of vermin. Originally the name 'vermin' was applied to the louse and bed-bug but now is commonly assumed to refer to hawks, owls, crows, black-birds, kingfishers, starlings, snakes, woodchucks, cats, foxes, coyotes, weasel, red squirrel, and other common denizens of field and forest. In closing the author writes, 'The word vermin when applied to owls, hawks and fur bearing animals had better be abolished. Vermin control is a good excuse for getting out with the gun during closed season for game, but as a means of bringing beneficial results to outdoor life in general it is a triple-plated blunder that always brings costly consequences.'"

Section 3

Depart-
ment of
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in The New York Times for March 4 says: "The statement before the congressional committee that the Mediterranean fruit-fly has been eradicated in Florida and that, to use the words of Dr. A. C. Baker, entomologist in charge of the campaign, 'not a single larva, pupa or living fruit-fly is in Florida to-day,' will yield a sense of relief throughout the country. In Florida the news will be hailed, for it means raising the quarantine...There has been a degree of hysteria about the subject. But observers who know that as a rule the Government has done nothing to control plant pests of alien origin until they have become firmly entrenched have felt that it was better to err on the side of excess caution than to permit this fly to establish itself so firmly as have the Japanese beetles and the boll weevils....The Department of Agriculture is naturally proud of the achievement of which Doctor Baker spoke. Even he seems to have doubts, for, while he states positively that no traces of the flies remain, he indicates that the quarantine will be lifted only if none are found before July 1. Prudence suggests that the policy of waiting 'to make assurance doubly sure' is wise....As the case stands, the Department of Agriculture deserves the credit for having checked a pest."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 4.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$14.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.60; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.35-\$11.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$9 per double-head barrel in Pittsburgh. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes closed at \$1.15-\$2 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Falls \$1.30-\$1.40 in the Middle West. Florida Pointed type cabbage brought \$2.50-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type \$4-\$5 per barrel crate in terminal markets; \$3.50-\$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.65-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; New York yellows \$1.75-\$2 in New York City; very few \$1.70 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$5-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$2.25-\$2.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$2.50-\$2.75 per bushel in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34½¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¼¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (holiday at New Orleans) declined 14 points to 14.51¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 19.99¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 14.78¢. (New Orleans holiday.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.14½-\$1.16½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.21; Kansas City \$1.13-\$1.17. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.10; Kansas City \$1.01½-\$1.03. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 70¢-72¢; Kansas City 72¢-73½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79½¢-80¢; Minneapolis 77¢-80¢; Kansas City 75¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42¾¢; Minneapolis 39¼¢-40¾¢; Kansas City 4¼¢-45½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 54

Section 1

March 6, 1930.

SUGAR TARIFF

By a vote of 47 to 39, the Senate yesterday adopted the Smoot amendment to the tariff bill increasing the duties on sugar, thus reversing its action of January 16, when it agreed, by 48 to 38, to adhere to the duties on the product levied by the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The Smoot amendment, which provides that the rate on Cuban sugar shall be 2 cents a pound and the rate on world sugar 2.50 cents, in lieu of duties of 1.76 and 2.20 cents, respectively, was put through as a result of nine Senators vacating their position in opposition to the higher tariff as recorded on the rolloall of January 16...."

THE RETIREMENT BILL

The Senate conferees on the Dale-Lehlbach retirement bill were appointed yesterday by Vice President Curtis, and the three House conferees are expected to be named to-day. Those named by the Vice President are Senator Porter Dale, of Vermont, chairman of the Senate civil service committee; Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, and Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee. The three House conferees, who will be appointed to-day, will be headed by Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, chairman of the House civil service committee. Senator Dale said that he expects the conferees to assemble in a day or so. Thus, it is possible that congressional action on the measure may be completed late this week or early next week. (Press, Mar. 6.)

THE PRESIDENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The press to-day says: "President Hoover is hopeful that the unemployment situation will be greatly remedied in the next sixty days, it was revealed yesterday at the White House. He feels that everything that the administration can do is being done and believes that the machinery already set in motion will bring about the desired relief. The President does not consider that there is any cause for alarm in present conditions...The statement on unemployment issued by Secretary of Labor Davis reflected the views of President Hoover, it was said at the White House. Secretary Davis is opposed to the bill introduced by Senator Wagner of New York, providing for the stabilization of industry by construction of public works with a view to the prevention of unemployment in times of depression...."

A second report states that early consideration of labor legislation was promised yesterday by Senate leaders after conferences with Secretary Davis over the unemployment situation.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

A plan for the National Livestock Marketing Association and two subsidiaries was accepted by cooperative livestock sales agencies at the close of their two-day meeting held in Chicago on February 25 and 26, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Aviation

Charles J. V. Murphy is the author of "How Safe is Flying?" in Harper's Magazine for March. He says in part: "Aviation has now entered its twenty-seventh year, and the question that two generations have asked--How safe is flying?--is about to be passed on to a third. Not even Lindbergh has entirely dissipated the doubt behind this question, nor have tons of statistics and prophecies. The fact is that no one can answer it in all its multiplied aspects, at least at this time, with the precision of certitude. Aviation is still young; there are only about ten thousand airplanes in licensed commercial operation in the United States at this writing; and universal generalities founded upon them, however well rounded, can not yet convince the millions. Only a long-continuing experience can properly do that. We still, as individuals, distrust flight, since our inherited and actual experience equips us to operate only in two dimensions...To what degree we may be able to hope for complete safety in the air is something that I would not undertake to answer. So long as the human element must play such a large part in the control of aircraft, we must expect an element of hazard. No machine is foolproof in the hands of a careless, slow-witted driver. The enormous list of automobile accidents proves that even this vehicle, which moves in but a single plane, requires but little skill, has a minimum speed of zero, and is--if properly used--impervious to weather conditions, is not an absolutely safe machine. We may expect queer and terrible things in the air...Still, we may take comfort from the fact that well organized transport in the air will be conducted with as little unnecessary risk as the operation of the railroads. Commercial flight is a business, and the sooner it can be made safe, the sooner it loses its heroic trappings, the more quickly will it pay dividends..."

Farm Board
Comment

Bernhard Ostrolenk, agricultural educator, writes of the Farm Board activities and results to date in The New York Times for March 2. Doctor Ostrolenk presents a detailed review of the board's nine months of operation in aid of agricultural marketing and prices. He opens as follows: "The Federal Farm Board has now been in existence nine months. The task it has undertaken is herculean, because of the resources vested in it, the ample funds provided by the Government and the hopes raised in agricultural regions that farm prices would be brought to a parity with those of industrial commodities. Have those hopes been realized and what prospect is there that they will be?...."

Farm Board
Organiza-
tions

A Des Moines dispatch to The Wall Street Journal for March 5 says: "Indorsement of the Agricultural Marketing Act and support of the Federal Farm Board were voted unanimously at a meeting here of the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations. Twenty-four farm organizations were represented by delegates from nine States. Resolutions further suggested that the Federal Farm Board establish a national sales agency for any commodity dealt in rather than designate a particular cooperative agency already established. The resolution was passed in response to rumors that the Federal Farm Board intends to set up marketing agencies by designating existing organizations. Such a plan would not meet with the support of the cooperatives dealing with the same commodity, which were not designated by the board, the resolution states. All cooperatives dealing in the same commodity would be stockholders in the suggested national marketing agency."

Food-Freezing "Four men gathered for dinner in a private home in Washington, Preservation D.C., recently. All were identified with the great meat packing industries. They had met for the ordinary purpose of eating, yet the food of which they partook was unusual. Cantaloupe, steaks, fresh asparagus tips, green peas, and ripe strawberries. Nothing unusual about that dinner, you say, but wait--As the men sat down, the chill wind of early winter whistled past the windows. The steaks were delicious, the fresh peas and asparagus tips and strawberries fairly melted in the mouth. Still, you say, there's nothing unusual about such a dinner. What's the point. These four men were dining far ahead of the present. They were eating a dinner such as you and I may eat a few years hence. The cantaloupe had been picked in early summer; the peas and asparagus in the spring; the strawberries months previously--everything on the menu was out of season save the steaks, which were two years old. The entire dinner was a product of the new quick-freezing system of preserving foods. The flavor of the steaks had been preserved intact. The sun-given flavors of the vegetables and fruit were the same as when first picked. All was made possible by science's latest contribution to the food industry." (Nation's Business, Mar.)

Future Hog Trading An editorial in Chicago Journal of Commerce for March 4 says; "Trading in a futures contract on a live hog is something new in history. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange is making the innovation. It intends to establish futures trading in all livestock; but for the present it will stick to hogs. Until now the theory has prevailed that a commodity could not be made the subject of a vendible futures contract unless it was easily gradable, could be stored and preserved for a reasonable time, and could be rigidly defined and classified at the time of the contract. But a hog is a perishable, nonwarehousable commodity....But the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, after exhaustive preparation, has applied ingenious methods for overcoming the obstacles.... In brief, the exchange has adopted the essentials of futures trading in warehousable products and has applied them to futures trading in hogs, with such modifications as seem expedient. The reasons in favor of futures trading in hogs are the same that have proved sound in other fields....This is the simplest argument for the futures market. In addition, there are reasons why packers should buy as well as sell futures. Briefly, the essential advantages of futures markets in other commodities are offered by the futures market in hogs."

German Grain and Milk A Berlin dispatch to the press of March 2 reports that a drive for the increased production of milk and dairy products on the one hand, and increased consumption of rye bread on the other, will shortly be launched by the Government in an attempt to remedy the present unsatisfactory situation. The report says: "In order to relieve the pressure on the market and allow rye prices to rise to an economic level, the Government is financing the export of rye at considerably reduced prices and has prepared a 'rye law' which will force millers to grind a pure rye flour. Bakers will be instructed to produce a rye bread composed of 95 per cent rye and 5 per cent wheat."

Women in
Industry

The increasing importance of women in industry is indicated by the fact that one out of every five persons gainfully employed in the United States is a woman and the ratio is constantly increasing, Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, declared in a radio address over the National Broadcasting system last week. This fact, he said, "represents one of the most striking changes which have taken place in business during the last quarter of a century. From a home-maker and a home-body woman has emerged almost overnight to become a vital factor in the business life of the Nation. It must be said, however," Mr. Thorpe added, "that in a good many organizations there still prevails the feeling of twenty years ago, that all women are temporary, using the job as a stop-gap until they marry and transfer their activities to homemaking. The keener executives, however, have sensed the change that has come about in twenty years, have adjusted their sights and are attaching to their organizations women of promise on an equal basis with men."

Section 3Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Commercial West for February 22 says: "Man has long been accustomed to look upon the faithful horse as one of his greatest friends, and justly so. But it is the friendly machine that enables the American farmer, as Secretary of Agriculture Hyde points out in a recent report, 'to produce from two to five times as much as similar workers in older countries of Europe.' Pursuing this trend of thought, the Secretary of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that there are now approximately 853,000 tractors on our farms and that the modern tractor is greatly improved in design and construction; the equipment going with them more strongly built. He might have asserted, with truth, that a thousand dollars buys more value to-day in a tractor than twice that amount did before the war. As an example of the saving of labor effected by the use of the tractor, he refers to a study made by the University of Arkansas which showed that 'a rice farmer in that State using tractor equipment could accomplish three, four and even five times as much as he could with earlier implements.' In Montana, he states, 14,000 farmers 'are handling more acres and doing the work better than it was formerly done by 35,000.'...What the Secretary of Agriculture reports officially, thousands of farmers can corroborate from their own experience and can carry the examples much further."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 5.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$12-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.35-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.35-\$2.50 on the Chicago carlot market; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$2.25-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas flat and round types \$85-\$100 bulk per ton in midwestern markets; \$65-\$70 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City; large-sized Yorks \$6. Virginia and West Virginia Staymans \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel basket in Philadelphia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¼¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 34½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¼¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 25 points to 14.26¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 19.82¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 14.47¢. March futures at New Orleans closed at 14.31¢. (Holiday yesterday at New Orleans.)

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.12 7/8-\$1.14 7/8. No.2 red winter, Chicago \$1.10; St. Louis \$1.20; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis, \$1.09-\$1.10½; Kansas City \$1.02. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 69¢-71¢; Kansas City 72½¢-74¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79¢-80¢; Minneapolis, 76¢-79¢; Kansas City 77½¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 43¼¢; Minneapolis, 38 7/8¢-40 3/8¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 55

Section 1

March 7, 1930.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD Approval of the applications of two cooperative associations for loans was announced to-day by the Federal Farm Board. The Maryland Tobacco Growers Association, Baltimore, has been granted a supplemental commodity loan not exceeding \$500,000.

This loan will enable the association to make advances on additional member-produced tobacco that are not practicable under its present credit facilities. The Shelby County Milk Producers Association, Memphis, Tenn., has been granted a physical facilities loan of \$100,000. (Press, Mar. 7.)

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORPORATION The Grain Stabilization Corporation will continue buying wheat at the market and remove from the market whatever additional quantity may be necessary to relieve the pressure and prevent any considerable decline in wheat prices, according to a statement issued by the Farm Board to-day. The Farm Board is prepared to advance to this farmers' organization whatever funds are necessary for that purpose. The Stabilization Corporation is prepared, and expects, to take delivery of all grain purchased on futures contracts and merchandise it as the market conditions will permit.

BANKING RELATIONS The House banking committee yesterday approved two resolutions calling on Secretaries Stimson and Mellon for information as to the extent to which the Federal Reserve Board is participating in the formation of the Bank of International Settlements. (Press, Mar. 7.)

COTTON EXCHANGE COMMISSION The Senate agricultural committee March 5 recommended the establishment of a Government commission to regulate the cotton exchanges, according to the press of March 6.

SOUTH AFRICAN WHEAT CONTROL A Cape Town dispatch to-day reports that the South African Assembly yesterday gave the third reading to the wheat importation bill, which confers on the Minister of Finance the power to restrict, prohibit or otherwise regulate the importation of wheat, and to make the necessary regulation for carrying out such prohibition on control.

JAPANESE COTTON DUTY PROTEST A Tokio dispatch to the press to-day says: "Vigorous agitation is developing in Tokio against the proposed Indian cotton tariff. A deputation representing textile interests has presented a manifesto asking Foreign Minister Shidehara to lodge a protest. Various public bodies are making representations to the Japanese and Indian Governments...."

Section 2

Bird Preservation An editorial in The Washington Post of March 6 says: "The nations are beginning to discourage and prohibit continued indiscriminate slaughtering of birds. Twenty years ago little thought was given to the harm that might result from the killing of birds by meat and feather hunters. Slight attention was paid to what effect the disappearance of bird life would have upon food and forest crops and upon the advance of the insect menace, as well as the increased growth of weeds. Now the value of birds is better understood, and they play an important part in the economic welfare of all countries where they are protected by law. Twenty countries on five continents are now united upon bird protection. They realize that migratory birds know no boundaries and that it would prove ineffective to protect them in one country and not in another. Some of the Asiatic countries are joining in this preservation move. In recent years Japan has established 64 State and 380 prefectural bird sanctuaries for the protection of song, insect-eating, migratory and sea birds. The birds in public gardens, along highways and in the cemeteries can not be molested. The international committee on bird preservation deserves much of the credit for this world-wide movement toward preservation of bird life. This organization was established about the time Canada and the United States concluded their migratory bird treaty."

British Stag Hunting Bill A London dispatch to-day reports: "A bill to prohibit stag hunting in England was introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by J. A. Lovat-Fraser, Laborite, who contended it would end a 'practice that subjects the stag to the grossest and most terrible cruelty.' The bill is backed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Lancaster Cattle Show An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for March 1 says: "Cattlemen in eastern feeding territory will be glad to learn that the Lancaster Fat Cattle Show will be held June 18-19, with the prospect of being better than ever. This show is unique in one respect--the cattle competing for prizes must have been bought as feeders at the Lancaster stockyards. This is the biggest show of purely commercial cattle in the country and it furnishes plenty of evidence of the skill of eastern feeders."

Mixed Feed Industry Herman Steen, writing on "Mixed Feed" in The Country Gentleman for March, says: "Iowa farmers bought more than 422,000 tons of commercial mixed feeds last year, according to information given me by Mark G. Thornburg, State Commissioner of Agriculture. That was twice the total for 1922, and more than five times as much as the feed consumption of fifteen years ago. Shipping feed to Iowa sounds a whole lot like carrying coals to Newcastle, for the Hawkeye State produces an abundance on its own acres....But for the State where the tall corn grows to purchase half a million tons of feed isn't as much of a paradox as it sounds. Rather it is a token of the changing form of American agriculture which is manifest in Iowa as well as in more aged and sedate commonwealths. It is a symbol of the commercial farming which has been rapidly developing these past few years, in which specialized livestock production is carried to the most efficient basis ever known. Some of the more familiar phases of this development are the rapid

growth both in numbers and in size of commercial poultry plants, resulting in side-line poultry production on the general farm being decidedly less important than it was a decade ago; the tendency of dairying more and more to approach the status of a manufacturing enterprise, with a corresponding decline in the old-fashioned cow business; and there are far-reaching changes also in the realms of beef cattle and swine. This gradual transformation of the livestock business has been accompanied and largely paralleled by an amazing growth of the commercial mixed-feed industry. The best available figures indicate a total production of about 10,000,000 tons of mixed livestock feeds in the United States last year....I have mentioned the volume of feed business in Iowa. That State is a piker when compared with New York. Last year the total feed purchases of the Empire State exceeded 1,750,000 tons, the great bulk being dairy and poultry feeds. The feed business of New England is a little above a million tons per year, but that is not so surprising when we remember that in many parts of Yankeeland one dollar is spent for feed for every three dollars received for milk. Dairy development in the South, poultry and dairy progress in the Middle West have pushed the feed business along in those areas until feed stores are getting to be almost as common as in the East. This is true even to some extent in such regions of grain surplus as Illinois...."

Pan-American Trade Conference The governing board of the Pan-American Union March 5 approved a proposal for holding the fourth Pan American Commercial Conference at Washington from October 5 to 10, 1931, and recommended a series of topics to serve as the basis of the program. Definite action on the program will be taken by the board next November. Subjects recommended for consideration include the elimination of trade obstacles, development and coordination of transportation by land, water and air, currency stabilization and investment factors in the American countries, uniformity in consular fees, problems of legislation, standardization of commodities, means of stimulating commercial activities and the stimulation of tourist travel. (Press, Mar. 6.)

Psittacosis Cases Three women members of the research bureau of the New York Department of Health who for several weeks have been studying the cause of psittacosis, or parrot fever, have fallen ill, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, New York Health Commissioner, said on March 5. Miss Carolyn Oldenbursch, a bacteriologist, was taken ill February 26, after handling a dead parrot, Doctor Wynne said. Miss Sarah Buzen, laboratory assistant, became ill February 24 and Mary McGrath, vaccine technician, last Monday. The report says: "The other 120 employees of the laboratory are being watched closely and research work on psittacosis has been discontinued."

A Washington case is reported in the press this morning. It states that Mrs. Sadie Carlin, an employee in the Public Health Service, has contracted psittacosis. The report says: "According to Dr. G. W. McCoy, head of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service, Mrs. Carlin had been handling the cultures which were being studied in the laboratory in an effort to find a preventive against the fever. She had been a tireless worker in the department, and had been especially interested in finding the causes and the cure for psittacosis..."

Tenant
Farmers

Glenn Buck, Associate Editor, The Nebraska Farmer, is the author of "Debunking the Farm Tenant Scare" in Nation's Business for March. He says in part: "It is common for alarmists to point to the large number of tenant farmers as evidence that agriculture is fast approaching a condition akin to peasantry. A study of the situation, however, shows that such evidence can not be taken at its face value, that the extent of farm tenantry is far from a true indication of agriculture's condition. Take Nebraska for example: The 1925 agricultural census shows that 49 per cent of the State's 42,024,775 acres of farm land is operated by tenant farmers--renters...Coming back to Nebraska's 42,024,775 acres of farm land and reading further into the 1925 agricultural census, we find that, of the 20,783,170 acres rented, 7,167,857 acres were operated by persons related to their landlords. This means that the per cent of land in Nebraska rented to nonrelated persons is only 32.4 per cent, considerably below the 49 per cent figure, which is the one most quoted regarding this or any other agricultural State...Suppose, for example, that two progressive and wide-awake farmers and one, who continues to farm just as his forefathers did, live on three adjoining farms. All three depend upon horses and comparatively small units of machinery for their field operations. Comes the tractor of to-day--an efficient, workable piece of machinery. The tractor may increase the farming capacity of one man by 50 per cent. The two forward-looking farmers buy tractors, combine harvesters, mechanical corn pickers and other large pieces of machinery. They must farm more land than is included in their original farms to justify the machinery investment. Prices for farm products are none too favorable, and the backward farmer of the three is hard put to compete with the efficient production of his progressive neighbors. Is it not natural, then, that each of the two latter should rent half of the backward farmer's land?...Now we come to that group of farm renters who find it more economical to rent than own farm land. We have a piece of land owned by a city dweller who purchased it as an investment at the rate of say \$300 per acre and at a time when its actual productive value was given little consideration. His financial condition enables him to keep possession of the land, although the income from it may be comparatively low. He is not capable or in a position to farm it himself and rents the land to one of the individuals in the three classifications mentioned in the foregoing. His renter may have the use of the land for about four per cent of the lowest figure at which the owner thinks he could afford to sell. In this case it is better business for the operator to rent than own....Thus if the sympathetic speaker for agriculture who bases his statements upon long-range viewpoints gets down to the grass roots the bugaboo of farm tenantry diminishes into a mere speck upon agriculture's horizon."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 6.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$15.25; cows, good and choice \$8-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.75-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.60; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.85-\$11; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.25-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$2.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.50-\$9 per barrel in the East. Midwestern sacked yellow onions closed at \$1.50-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Colorado Valencia type \$1.50-\$2.25 in Chicago. Florida Pointed Type cabbage brought \$2.25-\$3 per $1\frac{1}{8}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$90-\$100 bulk per ton in a few cities; \$65-\$70 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City; \$5.50-\$5.75 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$6.50 per barrel and Virginia Winesaps \$6-\$6.50 in New York. New York McIntosh \$2.75-\$3.75; Rhode Island Greenings \$2-\$2.50; Winter Bananas \$1.75 and Baldwins \$1.75-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $35\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 91 score, $35\frac{1}{4}\phi$; 90 score, $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies 21ϕ - $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 22ϕ - $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 14.18¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.05¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 14.42¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 14.19¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.20-\$1.21; Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.15. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10; Kansas City \$1.01-\$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 68¢-70¢; Kansas City $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago $77\frac{3}{4}\phi$ -79¢; Minneapolis 75¢-79¢; Kansas City 77¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis 38 $7/8\phi$ -40 $3/8\phi$; Kansas City $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - $46\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 56

Section 1

March 8, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment "amounting to distress" is mainly concentrated in twelve States, and conditions in the other thirty-six States are either normal or steadily improving, President Hoover stated at the White House yesterday afternoon, after a conference with Secretary Lamont, Secretary Davis, and Francis I. Jones, Director General of the Federal Employment Service, according to the press to-day.

The text of President Hoover's statement in part follows: "1. Unemployment amounting to distress is in the main concentrated in twelve States. The authorities in the remaining 36 States indicate only normal seasonal unemployment or that the minor abnormal unemployment is being rapidly absorbed.

"2. The low point of business and unemployment was the latter part of December and early January. Since that time employment has been slowly increasing and the situation is much better to-day than at that time. 3. Nation-wide response to the request for increased construction and improvement work by public authorities, railroads, utilities and industries is having a most material effect. ...4. The undertaking to maintain wages has been held. 5. The amount of unemployment is, in proportion to the number of workers, considerably less than one-half (probably only one-third) of that which resulted from the crashes of 1907-08 and 1920-22 at this period of the situation. 6. Measures taken to ameliorate interest rates have resulted in continuous decrease since December, and money is available at lower rates for business and commercial purposes....

"7. All the evidences indicate that the worst effects of the crash upon employment will have been passed during the next 60 days with the amelioration of seasonal unemployment, the gaining strength of other forces and the continued co-operation of the many agencies actively cooperating with the Government to restore business and to relieve distress."

IN CONGRESS Chairman Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, told the Senate agricultural committee yesterday that he believed prices on farm products had reached bottom.

The Senate agricultural committee yesterday reversed a previous action and voted, 45 to 37, to place a tariff of 6 cents per 100 pounds on Portland cement.

Representative Leech of Pennsylvania in the House yesterday introduced a bill to authorize an additional \$50,000,000 for Federal buildings so as to relieve unemployment.

Relief of unemployment by a construction program to carry out a flood control plan of storage reservoirs for run-off waters of the tributaries of the Mississippi, was recommended in the House yesterday by Representative Johnson of Nebraska.

Representative Walker of Kentucky in the House yesterday urged a reduction in the tax on tobacco, declaring that the Government now receives more in levies than the growers receive for their crops. (Press, Mar. 8.)

Section 2

Diet and
Health

F. S. Robscheit-Robbins and G. H. Whipple, Department of Pathology, University of Rochester (N.Y.) School of Medicine, are the authors of "Blood Regeneration in Severe Anemia" in The American Journal of Physiology for March. The article says in part: "The ebb and flow of opinion concerning the importance of vegetables and fruits in the diet makes a confused but interesting chapter in the history of body nutrition. The same statement applies to general pigment metabolism including anemia. Some vegetables have been held in high favor as contrasted with others when considered from the viewpoint of therapy in anemia. This applies especially to spinach and other chlorophyll rich vegetables which have reputations better than they deserve, based on the assumption that animals can utilize chlorophyll to construct new hemoglobin. This belief is based largely on similarity of chemical structure when hemoglobin and chlorophyll are compared. Possibly herbivora can utilize chlorophyll to build up new hemoglobin but the evidence is strong that dogs (2) can not make use of this green pigment to reconstruct new hemoglobin even under the stress of a long continued anemia. On the whole vegetables are fairly uniform in their reaction in anemic dogs and possess but a very modest amount of substances which are favorable for new hemoglobin production. The chlorophyll content seems to be in no way related to this reaction. Fruits by contrast with vegetables present every degree of potency. Some fruits are quite inert and others contain potent materials which exceed the concentration of these materials in meat products, like beef heart and pancreas...It can be stated with security that no investigator would pretend to write specifications for the metabolic reaction of any single food material, based solely upon a complete knowledge of its chemical makeup. This applies to the effect of various food materials upon hemoglobin regeneration in severe anemia. There are always surprises in store for the investigator and the explanation of unexpected reactions often must await future knowledge. Many fruits are relatively or quite inert yet apricots are more potent than any meat products except liver, kidney and gizzard. Much of this apricot potency is a salt effect and demonstrable in the apricot ash. The common grains are inert but some may be discovered which are potent...Iron in optimum dosage added to the spinach ration may give complete summation--that is, the total effect as a rule will amount to the moderate spinach effect plus the larger iron salt effect. This may indicate that the spinach effect is not due to iron in this vegetable. Onions are almost inert when tested in these anemia experiments. Orange juice likewise is almost inert under these experimental conditions. There is no evidence that various pigments which may be abundant in many fruits and vegetables have any influence on hemoglobin regeneration. Chlorophyll likewise appears to be wholly inert in these experiments with long continued anemia in dogs. It seems extremely unlikely that vitamins are in any way concerned with new hemoglobin production under these conditions."

Illinois
Grain Cor-
poration

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for March 1 says: "Illinois farmers are interested in the progress of the Illinois Grain Corporation, the recently initiated plan for grain marketing in Illinois in line with the plans of the Federal Farm Board and the Agricultural Marketing Act. Refusal of the farmers' elevators as a group to indorse

the program will not kill it. The farmers' elevators have jealously guarded their individualism throughout the many attempts to organize grain growers in the State, but we believe their organization is making a mistake in opposing this farm bureau effort to give Illinois farmers the advantage of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Many individual farmers' elevators, of course, will line up with the new movement. This is a question which will be decided by the directors after due consideration. We hope it will be decided in the interest of Illinois grain producers. In Indiana where farmers are being signed on individual marketing contracts, it is reported that eight out of every 10 who have been called on are lining up with the Central States Grain Association, the farm bureau plan in that State. So long as the Agricultural Marketing Act is the best plan offered farmers it is to their advantage to get in position to use it. Unless they do, they can never expect Federal aid in improving the plan or in substituting something better."

Packaged Food In- dustry

Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corp., states: "Prosperity exists in the packaged goods industry, and outlook is good, due to rising population and higher standards of living. New products and greater efficiency, especially in the distribution end of the business, are contributing to the growing prosperity of our industry. As was true in the three preceding years, 1929 was characterized in the General Foods organization by the acquisition of new business as well as by the further consolidation of our existing group of companies. Many incidental problems and expenses have had to be met. We anticipate that in 1930 there will be greater opportunity to integrate the various elements in our business and curtail the expenses of purchasing, selling, administration and production. We believe that 1930 will show satisfactory increases in profits. The latter part of 1929," said Mr. Chester, "was marked by a drastic break in stock values which was followed by a decline in commodity prices. Although we pursue a conservative policy with regard to purchasing of raw materials, certain year-end inventory deductions were inevitable because of the rapid decline in market values of some of our principal raw materials..." (Wall St. Jour., Mar. 5.)

Philadelphia

A great increase in the appetite of Philadelphia for fresh vegetables and fruits, particularly oranges, was reported March 5 by the Pennsylvania department of agriculture, according to the press of March 6. Approximately 4,000 more carloads of fresh farm products were received there in 1929 than in the previous year. The department announced more than 48,000 carloads of vegetables and fruits were shipped to Philadelphia by rail and estimated an equal amount arrived by motortruck and boat. California contributed 12,246 carloads, or approximately a fourth of the total amount received by rail.

Publicity for Eastern Farm Products

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for February 22 says: "One of the points made in a lecturer's speech at the recent meeting of the New York State Grange in Syracuse was that 'eastern farm products need better publicity.' The same point was discussed from a different angle by several members of the New York State Agricultural Society at its late meeting in Albany. It was their opinion that a winter farm products show in Albany or in New York City was needed to impress city

people with the quality of these products from home State farms. A more important angle of this subject has not received the consideration to which it is entitled. Agricultural real estate values in the East could be improved if the demand for farm lands in this region could be increased. It can be increased if the Eastern States will jointly exhibit some of their farm products at a few of the State fairs and at the national livestock shows in the Mid-West. Not many farmers in that territory know much if anything about the products, resources and possibilities of our eastern soils. Many of these farmers, seeing the exhibits, asking questions and receiving reliable literature, would be interested in buying land and establishing themselves in the East. In this manner Canada and some of our newer States have attracted thousands of farm families within their borders."

Russian

Conditions

Although Russia is in an orgy of production, its output under the Soviet regime is so inferior in quality as to be practically valueless, Prof. Isidor Lubin, of the economics school at Brookings Institution, told a Washington audience March 6, according to the press of March 7. Lack of training and failure of the Soviet to bring about proper organization were the chief reasons given for the present state of industry by the speaker, who has just spent six weeks touring Russia. During his journeys he took several thousand feet of motion picture reels, which were shown following his lecture.

Section 3

Department

of Agri-

culture

An editorial in The Southern Planter for March 1 says: "The Outlook Report for 1930 of the United States Department of Agriculture was issued the latter part of January. This report predicts the conditions likely to exist during 1930 in regard to each of the main agricultural commodities. The report should be used as a guide in planning the production of agricultural commodities. It has been found to be correct in its predictions nine out of ten times. 'It seems certain that any increase (in the cotton crop) would be unwise. Hog prices in 1930 are expected to average at least as high as in 1929, and possibly higher. Beef cattle raisers who contemplate expanding production are faced with a general tendency to increase the number of cattle and with a downward trend in prices over the next decade.' These quotations illustrate the nature of the report. Study the report and follow the suggestions. It will help to remove much of the uncertainty from farming."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 7.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13.25-\$15.25; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10.25; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.50-\$14.25; vealers, good and choice \$11-\$15; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.90-\$10.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.85. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.25-\$11.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; steady at \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.50-\$9 per barrel in city markets. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$2.75-\$3 in New York City, per bushel crate. Midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Texas Round and Flat type cabbage \$4.25-\$4.75 per barrel crate in city markets; \$3.65-\$3.85 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Florida Pointed type \$2.25-\$3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$5.75 per barrel in New York City; mostly \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$9.50-\$10.50 per barrel; Virginia Yorks \$5.37½-\$5.50 and Yellow Newtowns \$10 in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 31 points to 13.87¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 20.25¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 37 points to 14.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 38 points to 13.81¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.13 1/8-\$1.15 1/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.20-\$1.22; Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.15. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.10½; Kansas City \$1.01 and \$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 67¢-69¢; Kansas City, 72¢-73½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 77¢-77¾¢; Minneapolis 74¢-77¢; Kansas City, 77¢-78½¢. No.3 white oats, Minneapolis 39¢-40½¢; Kansas City 45½¢-46½¢.

(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 57

Section 1

March 10, 1930.

LAMONT ON

The Associated Press to-day says: "Prompt 'decisive action' on a \$7,000,000,000 nation-wide construction program was held forth to the Nation's unemployed yesterday by Secretary Lamont. The Commerce Secretary detailed plans for this gigantic expansion work of Federal, State, municipal and private industrial leaders as congressional pilots prepared to look into the unemployment situation and to rush such legislation as may remedy conditions. More than \$1,000,000,000 will be spend for construction and maintenance of public works in three States--New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio--Mr. Lamont reported...."

THE TARIFF BILL

The Associated Press March 9 reports: "Six months of tariff debate ended in the Senate on Saturday with nearly a score of important rates still up for final decision....Passage of the bill by the end of the coming week is the goal of leaders. Unless some agreement is reached to limit debate on the more than 75 remaining requests for separate votes on amendments already acted upon once, however, the practice of meeting eleven hours a day is expected to be of little assistance...."

FARM BOARD FUNDS

President Hoover March 8 asked Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 to be immediately available as a part of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act. This sum is in addition to the \$150,000,000 already appropriated. The presidential communication was addressed to Speaker Longworth. It said that the time had arrived when further funds were needed by the Farm Board. (Press, Mar. 9.)

GRAIN STABILIZATION CORPORATION

George S. Milnor, of Alton, Illinois, March 8 was made vice president and general manager of The Grain Stabilization Corporation, which has headquarters in Chicago. He at once took active charge of the corporation's operations, relieving William G. Kellogg of the double responsibility of directing the activities of the Stabilization Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation. (Press, Mar. 9.)

AUSTRALIA AND TOBACCO

A Canberra dispatch March 9 reports that a soil and plant survey is to be made by the Australian Government with a view to introducing tobacco culture into the country. It is generally believed that soil and climate will prove favorable.

Section 2

Agriculture

The Near East and India for February 20 contains a review of in Palestine a recent address by Sir John Russell before the Anglo-Palestine Club at London. The review says: "...Dealing with particular forms of agriculture, the lecturer said that he thought it impolitic for the Jews to attempt to compete with the more cheaply produced Arab grain. Cereal growing required little skill, and since the Jewish laborer demanded twice the wages of the Arab laborer, it would be wiser for the Jewish colonists to concentrate upon higher grades of stuff--such as good class dairy and poultry produce--which required more skill and knowledge than the Arabs possessed. At present Palestine had actually to import certain of her necessities--dairy produce, for example. In this direction, therefore, there was considerable room for development. Of the Jaffa orange industry Sir John spoke highly. It was extremely well run, and had a virtual monopoly. Of cotton, on the other hand, he held out no hopeful prospects. The Dead Sea area was a horrible one to work in, and in any case cotton required vast stretches of land to make it profitable. In considering the whole problem of agricultural colonization in Palestine, the lecturer said, two things must never be forgotten; first, that the immigrants were not going to Palestine to make money, but to make a new nation--in other words, it was on the basis of sentiment and not of economics that the question had to be studied--and secondly, that there was in Palestine and neighboring countries a large demand for agricultural produce, and also, that for outside Palestine there was, in the world of Jewry, a market based on sentimental preference..."

Chain Stores

and Farmers

Herman Steen, writing on "Chain Stores Like to Buy Cheap" in The Prairie Farmer for March 1 says: "Chain stores have become tremendously important during the past few years in the distribution of all food products. There are now more than 70,000 chain stores in the United States, owned by something like 1,000 different companies.... Contrary to popular opinion, chain stores are not new....While chain stores handle nearly everything that we eat, wear and use, their foothold is strongest in the grocery trade. More than 35 per cent of all the groceries sold in the United States last year went over the counters of chain stores, according to the Chain Stores Research Bureau, and some authorities estimate this as high as 45 per cent for the current year... The principal contact that farmers have had with chain stores is that of buying goods over their counters. Some have found that they can purchase supplies more economically than they could through the old-fashioned grocery stores, others have learned that the opposite is true--this experience, by the way, being about the same as that of town and city people. This contact over the grocery counter is, however, unimportant as compared with a larger problem. This larger question is whether agriculture as a whole gains or loses through the operation of the chain-store system--whether the chain stores are improving the methods of distribution of farm products or whether they are actually making it more difficult to stabilize agriculture upon a basis that makes possible a reasonable return. Many market observers are reporting that concentration of buying power in the chain store companies has a pronounced bearish effect upon the market for farm products...."

Farm Board

Comment

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for February 22 says: "Nebraska and Wyoming grain growers become an important part of a nation-wide marketing program through their formation of a regional cooperative which will become affiliated with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The organization of this regional set-up is the most significant and hopeful development in grain marketing in this section since the creation of the ill-fated United States Grain Growers of nearly a decade ago....Completion of the organization for the proper functioning of the system is the next step, and farmers and grain growers of Nebraska and Wyoming must immediately give their active support and assistance to this organization work so that the regional may be ready to function at the earliest possible moment. We believe the regional organization is very fortunate in obtaining men of such uniformly high caliber for its first board of directors and executive committee. They are men whose experience in marketing and farm organization work makes them admirably adapted to the important job which now confronts them. As farmers they are interested in the welfare of the grain grower, and can be depended upon to further his interest to the utmost of their ability."

Flax in
Russia

Economic Review of the Soviet Union for February 15 says: "A flax and dairy State farm is being organized in the Likhoslavsky section of the Tver district. The State farm, which is to have an area of 26,000 hectares (65,000 acres), will be the largest State farm producing flax and dairy products in the Soviet Union. The construction of a flax and hemp mill, warehouses, garages and housing for workers is now under way."

Milk and
Health

The Lancet for February 22 says: "The usefulness of adding milk to the diet of elementary school-children was demonstrated two years ago by an experiment in Scotland. This experiment was instructive and convincing, but it was confined almost entirely to town schools and its basis was somewhat narrow. After much consideration, the Secretary of State for Scotland has therefore decided in favor of a further investigation, and this was inaugurated at Hamilton last Saturday by Tom Johnston, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State. It will involve 20,000 school-children from 100 schools in the County of Lanark. From February 17 until the schools close in July, some 10,000 to 12,000 children will receive an additional forenoon ration of three-quarters of a pint of milk. Five thousand of these children will receive Grade A ('tuberculin-tested') milk; another 5,000 will receive pasteurized milk, while 10,000 'controls' will be weighed and measured but will get no added ration. Over 9,000 gallons of milk will be supplied daily through the Milk Pool (Scottish Milk Agency, Ltd.) and the cost of the experiment is expected to be about 9,000 pounds. Of this sum the Empire Marketing Board is to contribute 5,000 pounds and the Central Advisory Committee of the Miners' Distress Fund 2,000 pounds. The investigation will serve several purposes. It will constitute a more searching test of the value of milk as a food for growing children. It will increase the consumption of milk in Scotland, which is in this respect behind many other countries. It will considerably help the milk-producing trade, and it will also do something to inform the general public of the value of standardized milk..."

New York
Milk

The New York Times of March 8 says: "The New York Attorney General's office moved yesterday to thwart a reported attempt to revive a combination of milk dealers, said to be the 'racket' whose members with Larry Fay are under indictment charged with illegally conspiring to fix milk prices. Assistant Attorney General William B. Groat, jr., assigned investigators to follow reports of the attempted revival to their sources..."

Wool Prices

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for March 8 says: "While business in wool is not brisk and prices are barely firm, especially on medium qualities, there is a more general demand for wool, notably from woolen mills. Foreign primary markets are fairly steady. Secondary markets are quiet and easier, evidently anticipating some further decline at London. Further openings of semi-staple, overcoatings and fancy goods this week by the American Woolen Company reveal prices usually ten to fifteen cents a yard under a year ago and sometimes more. Demand for goods is reported rather broader. Buying of the new clip proceeds more or less steadily, with dealers and the cooperative scheme reporting varying success in different localities."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

American Medicine for February says: "Not so very long ago physicians rightly regarded the veterinarian as a lowly and quasi-degenerate medical organism... This condition is largely a thing of the past to-day. In spite of the fact that we now have but twelve schools of veterinary medicine in the country, they are good schools; and in spite of the fact that we graduate annually scarcely enough veterinarians to supply the 135 needed in the Bureau of Animal Industry (due to the yearly labor turnover), those we do graduate are well educated and scientific in viewpoint. This great gain we owe in large measure to the activities of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, a state-supported institution under the capable direction of Dr. John R. Mohler, himself possessing a very rare combination of scientific capacity, amiable personality, and marked administrative ability. It must be understood, however, that in accomplishing its results the bureau has acted rather as a wise general staff than as a punitive organization; it has coordinated and unified the efforts of existing agencies in a friendly advisory way, rather than by clubbing them into submission or laying down the law. It has carried on some of the most fundamental research in animal pathology performed anywhere in the world and has, at the same time, directed the utilization of scientific discoveries into practical channels in a way that has all but revolutionized veterinary medicine. It has been a leader in demanding higher standards of veterinary education; it has done much to make veterinarians experts in preventive medicine and in the production of health en masse; it has, in short, worked admirably to make veterinary medicine scientific in the fullest and best sense..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 8.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-\$10.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.20; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.85.

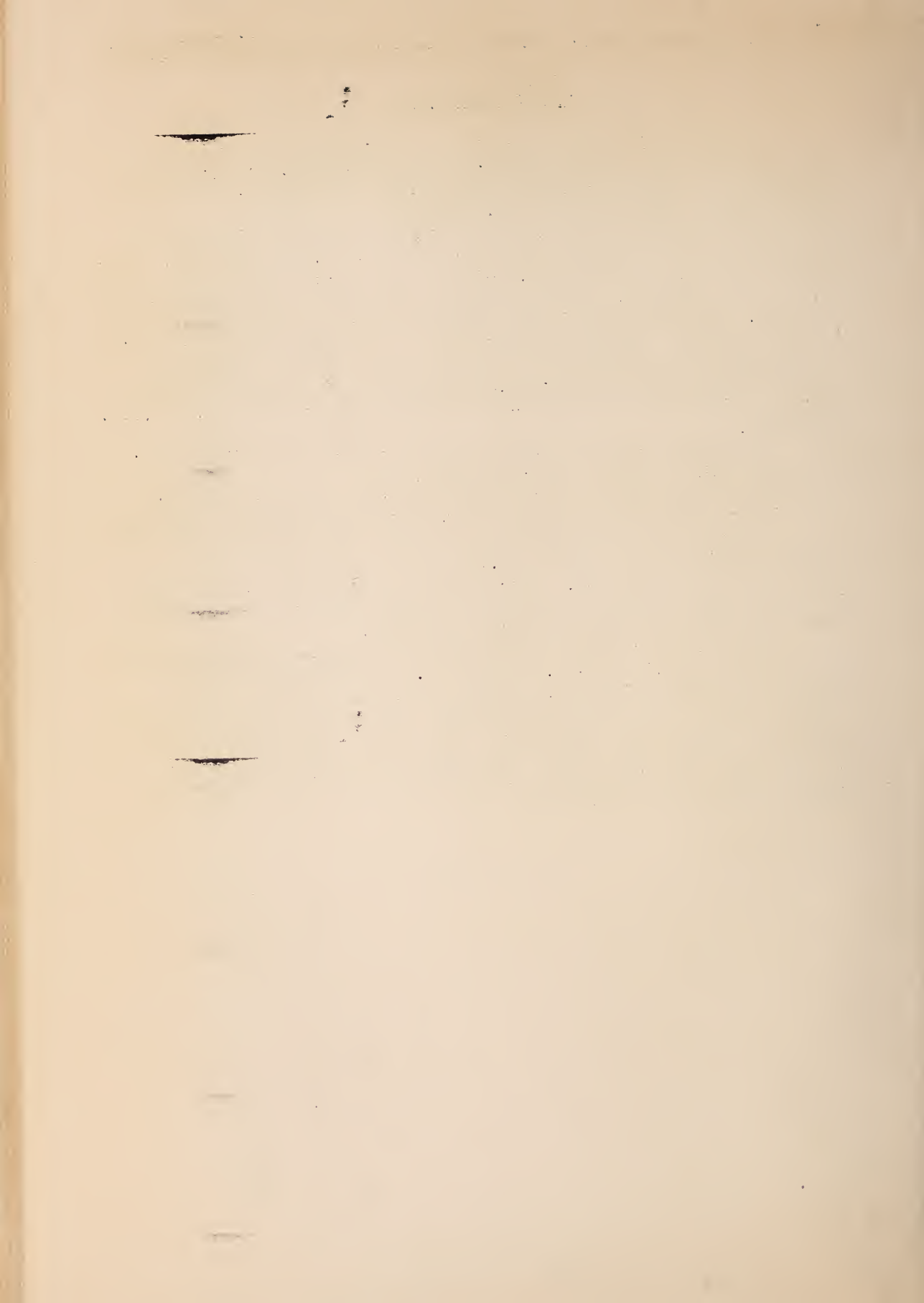
Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes closed at \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida Spaulding Rose \$8.50-\$10 per barrel in the East. Florida Pointed type cabbage \$2.25-\$3 per 1½-bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$75-\$100 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$70-\$80 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1.50-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. New York stock \$1.75-\$2 in Philadelphia; 1 car \$1.70 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¢; 91 score, 35½¢; 90 score, 35¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21½¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points to 13.76¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 20.30¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 13.98¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 13.69¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13½% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.13 7/8-\$1.15 7/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.22-\$1.23; Kansas City \$1.13-\$1.16. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.09-\$1.09½. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 65½¢-67½¢; Kansas City 70½¢-72½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 72½¢-75½¢; Kansas City 75½¢-77½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 42½¢-43½¢; Minneapolis 38½¢-40¼¢; Kansas City, 45½¢-46½¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 58

Section 1

March 11, 1930.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Both branches of Congress suspended business yesterday until Wednesday as a mark of respect to the memory of former President Taft and Associate Justice Sanford. In Senate and House resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow over the passing of the two jurists and committees were appointed to attend the Taft funeral to-day. (Press, Mar. 11.)

FLOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION

Army engineers are ready to proceed with the \$35,000,000 program contained in the pending War Department appropriation bill for flood-control construction along the main stem of the Mississippi, Secretary Hurley announced yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "This will bring the total of Government expenditures on flood control to \$89,000,000 since the project was adopted...."

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day says: "A lull of two days in tariff discussion, occasioned by yesterday's adjournment of the Senate until Wednesday, will be devoted by leaders of factions in strengthening their forces for the attempts to be made this week to reconsider the votes which increased the rate on sugar and put a duty on cement....Senator Capper of Kansas yesterday championed the Senate tariff rates....The Senate rates, the Kansas Republican said in a radio address, 'will benefit the manufacturing sections of the East as well as the agricultural Mid-West, because the agricultural sections will get an increased purchasing power that will more than offset the slight increases in food prices that the manufacturing sections of the country will have to pay as a result of the readjustment of tariff rates.'"

REDWOOD TREE CONSERVATION

The press to-day says: "The board of directors of Save-The-Redwoods League has issued an appeal from the University of California for funds to aid in preserving many hundred acres of Redwood trees. Funds are to be derived from membership fees.

GERMANY TO BURN PEAT

A Berlin dispatch to the press of March 9 reports that peat, cut from the moors of East Prussia and Pomerania, will take its place beside the briquette made of lignite as a source of heat in Germany following the successful conclusion of ten years' research by scientists for a cheap method of removing the water from the peat turf. The report says: "The significance of this discovery can best be understood when it is recalled that Northern Germany alone possesses peat lands covering an area of 3,212,000 acres with workable deposits estimated at 38,000,000,000 tons. This figure is calculated to produce 5,000,000,000 tons of dried and usable peat. Based on an estimated caloric content of 3,000 per ton, the new fuel deposits may be expected to yield a fuel content equal to 1,800,000,000 tons of lignite."

Section 2

Aviation

Andrew S. Wing, Managing Editor, The Country Home (New York for Farmers City) writing in the March number, on "Flying Farmers," says in part: "The airplane is going to affect the lives of country people even more than have hard roads and the automobile. With a plane and a place to land on every farm the last vestiges of rural isolation will disappear....No business man is more jealous of his time than the farmer. When it becomes possible for him to fly safely and cheaply a distance of a hundred miles in less than an hour country people are going to do more gadding about than they do now....Air-mindedness is keenest in sections of the United States where terrain and weather are most favorable for flying. In rocky, foggy New England aviation has lagged, as it has in the Allegheny region. As you go westward interest in flying picks up. Flat-breasted Ohio, home of the Wrights, has pioneered in aviation. From central Ohio to the Rocky Mountains you can fly safely over any route, knowing that aside from a few rough spots you can light almost anywhere. Professional pilots prefer even the Rockies to the Alleghenies because the valleys are wider, not so heavily wooded and the air clearer. Fogs, curse of the East, are infrequent. But the restless, daring spirit of the West unquestionably has much to do with its lead in aviation. California has more pilots than airplanes; New York State has more planes than pilots. Distances are greater in the West, and there is greater need of rapid travel. Cattle ranchers are learning the advantage of owning a plane. Harry Grover, whose cattle range is near Cottonwood, South Dakota, has also a mountain ranch, 4,500 feet up in the Black Hills. It used to take him a full day to drive his car from one ranch to the other. Now, with an Eagle-rock biplane, he makes the trip in forty minutes...."

Egg Colors

"How will you have your eggs this morning? Sky blue, robin's egg blue or navy blue? This is a fair question, speaking of National Egg Week....News from the World Poultry Congress Committee in London informs us that two types of birds that lay blue eggs will be on exhibition at the 1930 congress. If they become popular, and are bred to lay like the modern white or brown egg factories that grace our barnyards at present, eggs may be served to go with milady's costume..." (Ohio Farmer, Feb. 22.)

Florida
Straw-
berries

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for February 27 says: "Plant City section of Hillsborough County is making and then breaking records this season with the little red berries that seem to be filling a long felt want in the fruit markets. Strawberries have been going out of Plant City in steadily increasing volume since the beginning of the year, the extra early ripeners setting to market for Thanksgiving day, and then for Christmas and New Year's feasts. But since January first the movement has been large, and with exceptionally fine weather the growers found it hard to keep up with the crop. Some time ago all previous records were broken for shipments, and again new quantity figures were marked up. A few days ago the growers found that more than a million dollars have been paid for strawberries at the Plant City loading station this season. The season movement, up to last Monday, has somewhat passed the three-million-quart mark, and the berries are going strong and selling at a good price. It has previously been the case that when the picking reached or neared the

peak in berries the prices would go down to the point where there was little profit to the shippers. This year, with the quotations last Monday ranging from 25 to 29 cents a quart, there was no question about the desirability of going right ahead with the crop. Report from Plant City on Monday's movement showed eighteen solid cars of strawberries going out, and to this was added three hundred and eight 'pony refrigerators.' The total shipment on that day was stated as about 200,000 quarts. The value to the shippers was estimated at \$59,000, and here it was indicated that the amount received this season had passed the million-dollar mark. And the good work goes right on...'

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Katharine A. Smith writes on "Fixing Standards For Food Products" in Food Industries for March. She says in part: "...It might seem that 'limits' would be a more fortunate term in this connection than 'standards.' For to most people the word 'standard' implies an article well up on the scale of quality, whereas the official food 'standards' are merely the limits of quality below which legal products may not go. A food that just meets the standard recognized by the Government is not necessarily high grade. As a matter of fact, foods sold to-day in the United States are generally above the minimum requirements of the official standards. It is not at all unusual for spices to contain much less extraneous matter, such as stems and chaff, than the standard permits, and most of the flour on the domestic market contains less than the 15 per cent of moisture and the 1 per cent of ash allowed in the definition. Again, legal cream may contain as low as 18 per cent of milk fat, whereas that sold in many places contains 20 per cent of milk fat...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 59

Section 1

March 12, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT MEETS FARM LEADERS

A press dispatch to-day reports that President Hoover yesterday conferred briefly at the White House on the farm loan situation with Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; A. S. Gross of Seattle, executive secretary of the National Grange, and Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm

Bureau Federation.

LEGGE ON WHEAT CONDITIONS

The press to-day reports: "The present congestion of wheat at terminal markets now under attack by the Government through the buying operations of the Grain Stabilization Corporation is the result of a distressed condition in other countries, particularly Canada, Australia and Argentina, where local financial conditions are forcing the liquidation of wheat stocks, Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board declared yesterday in a letter to Governor Shafer of North Dakota. Mr. Legge predicted that no relief appeared possible within the next sixty days, the tendency being for the congestion to become worse rather than better.

"In alleviation of the situation he predicted that before the end of the present operations of the Stabilization Corporation the Government would purchase a total of at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and asserted that the only relief which now appears likely to solve the problem is the cooperation of growers in a general 10 per cent reduction of acreage in the planting of next season's crop...."

CUBAN SUGAR

A Havana dispatch to-day reports: "The price for Cuban raw sugar, which has been set by the Singles Sales Agency at 2 cents a pound f.c.b., will remain stationary for the next twenty-four hours. This decision was taken by the organization at the conclusion of a meeting yesterday. There is reason to believe that in the session to-day the agency may advance the price in accordance with the favorable reaction experienced in the sugar markets of the world, especially in New York, over the proposed increase in duty to be paid by Cuban sugar entering the United States."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

There is evidence of seasonal gains in industrial activity to augment natural recovery from the slump of last year, but improvement is proceeding slowly and the pace is still below that of a year ago as measured by the usual statistical barometers, the American Bankers Association Journal says in its monthly business review. The review continues: "Borrowings of member banks are at an unusually low point and the present situation, had it happened before the advent of the reserve system, would have resulted in banks of the principal cities having large surplus funds in their own vaults...Undoubtedly the trend of interest rates the world over is still downward, and this is being reflected in improved bond prices....So far as the outlook for business in general may be discerned at this date, there is no doubt that the convalescence is progressing at a moderate rate and should continue provided it is not prematurely forced by artificial measures, but most industries and trades will likely achieve a volume of sales and earnings short of the 1929 record...."

Section 2

Chain Store
Study

An editorial in Butchers' & Packers' Gazette for March 1 says: "A comparative study of chain and independent store prices similar in scope to those recently carried on in Cincinnati and Washington, but this time in a third city much larger than either, is contemplated by the Federal Trade Commission in connection with its investigation of chain stores now in progress under direction of a Senate resolution. While the new field of study has not been selected, some idea of the proposed extent of the new survey may be gleaned from the fact that in the price studies recently completed in Cincinnati and Washington practically all the chains and at least 75 per cent of the independent retailers of groceries, drugs, and tobacco, were covered. Upwards of 1,200 items were used. Necessarily the work has been limited so far to identified merchandise, but plans of the general inquiry call also for studies of bulk commodities and private brands. The purpose of the price surveys is to answer the direction of the Senate resolution to ascertain comparative advantages of chain and other methods of distribution. During the last month schedules prepared to cover operations of cooperative or voluntary chain stores were mailed out. The general inquiry calls for a comprehensive report on whether consolidation of stores have been effected in violation of the anti-trust laws and directs the commission to suggest what legislation, if any, should be enacted to regulate chain store distribution."

Cooperation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for March 1 says: "We have before us an official report of the business done by the wheat pools in Canada and Florida in the Dominion of Canada and also a statement on cooperation in Finland, taken from the United States Commerce report of January 27, which ought to be interesting to the farmers and business men in this country. The report from Canada gives the combined membership in three provincial pools as 138,020 out of a total number of farms of 248,162. More than 55 per cent of the farmers in these three provinces are co-ops. These cooperatives sold 205,000,000 bushels of wheat, 108,000,000 bushels of which were exported to 90 different ports. These pools operate 5,481 local elevators and 12 terminal elevators with a combined capacity of 22,967,000 bushels. Last year the Canadian wheat pool transacted a business of \$288,000,000, the largest of any business in Canada, with the exception of Dominion Government. Here is what they are doing in Finland. Finland, as you know, is a little country of 141,169 square miles, a little more than half the size of Texas, and with a population of about 3,500,000 or 2,000,000 less than Texas. It is situated east of the Baltic Sea and was formerly a part of the Russian Empire. According to the American Commercial Attache in Finland, the growth of cooperation has been uninterrupted for thirty years and has extended into various commercial activities. There are now 5,648 societies with a total membership of 700,000 and they handle one third of the retail and more than one half of the wholesale business of the country. Practically all agricultural products are merchandised cooperatively. Cooperatives produce and handle approximately 95 per cent of all dairy products...."

Farm Board
Comment

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for March 6 says: "Have faith in the Federal Farm Board! Its strong action and sound position taken in the face of overwhelming difficulties in the wheat market decline should give cause for wholehearted confidence among producers of the Northwest. The Farm Board can not perform miracles. It can not artificially fix prices. But it can, and is, wielding a tremendous influence to give the producer a fair deal. Does it not behoove the individual farmer to lend his support in the present movement and back the board up? This can be done by joining a cooperative marketing association. Agriculture is at a great turning point in the road. If farmers seize the opportunity which the Farm Board is offering there is hope ahead. If the opportunity is lost by indifference and lack of willingness to cooperate, it may be 20 years before Congress again offers such a liberal farm program."

Farm Profits

William Gordon Stuart, a New York farmer, writes under the title "A Dirt Farmer Speaks His Mind" in The Atlantic Monthly for March. He says in part: "...My home, a 158-acre farm, part woodland, is in Madison County, New York. I sell milk to the Dairyman's League, take a few boarders (when I can get them) in the summer time, raise my own cows, sell my surplus calves to the local butcher, also make a few dollars (last year it amounted to \$341.14) by the sale of peas and sweet corn to the cannery at Canastota and eggs, chickens, raspberries, cherries, alfalfa, and potatoes locally. My farm cost me, in March 1898, \$6,310. I have about \$3,000 invested in cows and a milking machine, \$475 in three horses, and about \$2,000 in wagons, harness, tools, and farm machinery...I have also spent about \$1,600 on a silo, milk house, and engine. So, as can be seen from the above figures, I have \$13,385 invested in my business. My farm cost \$6,310, but as a dwelling house can not strictly be counted as part of a business investment I have deducted \$2,500 as the cost of my house, leaving a balance of \$10,885 to be reckoned as entirely a farm investment. I have two children, a boy of thirteen and a girl of twelve. The boy helps me on the farm (and I would rather have him than nine tenths of the hired men I can get), while the girl assists her mother in the house and does some light work on the place, such as gathering, cleaning, and candling the eggs, dressing chickens, picking berries and vegetables, and, occasionally, going for the cows....I put in about thirteen hours a day for seven months of the year and about eleven hours for the other five months, although on the fifty-two Sundays during the year I work only about five hours a day...I have \$10,885 invested in my business; my children work 2,190 hours at that business and I work 4,067 hours, a total of 6,257 hours. From January 1927 to January 1928 my gross income from the farm was \$341.14. My milk receipts (counting in my bonus) from the Dairyman's League amounted to \$1,952.24....It is fair to allow me 6 per cent on my \$10,885 investment,...which would amount to \$653.10. Subtracting this from \$1,397.61 leaves a balance of \$744.51 to represent the pay for 6,257 hours of labor of myself and my children, or an average of a little less than twelve cents an hour!...Can you imagine any other trade or profession in America working for that pitiful sum? And I am considered one of the most successful farmers in Madison County!...The reason the farmers do not combine to put up the prices of what they have to sell is that they can not do so

without injury to themselves...The desires of the farmer who lives in Louisiana, the farmer who lives in Illinois, and the farmer who lives in New Jersey are diametrically opposed to each other. The sugar-cane grower of Louisiana wants a high price for sugar and a low price for wheat and corn; the Illinois farmer wants a high price for wheat and corn and a low price for sugar; while the poultry farmer of New Jersey wants a low price on what both the Louisiana and Illinois farmers have to sell, but he wants to see his own products--eggs and poultry--bring a good big sum. So what is meat for the planter in Louisiana or Mississippi is poison for the farmer in Pennsylvania or Iowa..."

Roadside
Markets

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for March 1 says: "The produce that was marketed by farmers at stands on hard roads last year mounted up to millions, in tons and dollars. This form of marketing will be on a greatly increased scale in 1930, and the variety, quality, packing and display of the produce thus vended will set new standards. The extent to which a long list of farm products can be disposed of at fair to good prices in this way is almost unlimited. A new system of organized marketing is likely to grow out of the accumulating experience of farmers who supply and conduct roadside stands. In discussing this subject, a member of the Grange recently pointed out that, unfortunately, many farmers do not live on paved roads; that 61 per cent of New York State's farmers live on dirt roads, and that under unusual weather conditions some of them may be virtually marooned for several days at a time. He was of the opinion, however, that these facts need not and will not prevent some farmers on dirt roads from forming neighborhood organizations through which to retail much of their produce at their own stands on paved highways."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for March 8 says: "Kindly criticisms of 4-H Club work has lately taken a turn around the money incentive versus the common desire to keep home grounds and gardens attractive. Critics in a way are right when they point out that we have set the financial record and the cash incentive pretty much ahead of everything in 4-H Club programs and reports. Leaving out the truth that young folks need to be shown the way to self-help and thrift, and granting that one way to happiness is through income, we still have a case left for the 4-H people to ponder. In forming flower garden clubs or home adornment projects there is little or none of the cash income element available as a spur to initiative and skill. They must do such work for the sake of home pride or love of beauty. Results can not be measured in the dollar sign or checked off on the ledger. Who knows? Maybe we ought to require that every pig club or calf club boy grow a plot of flowers or plant a shrub in order to qualify as a topnotcher. Maybe we ought to cross check our projects in canning and vegetable gardening with requirements on home beautification. Maybe a little more nature study and bird lore would fit into the picture, too. We ask of our Master Farmers that each present a well rounded life of achievement in production and likewise community and home values. Farming is a mode of life as well as a livelihood. Maybe some of our bright young 4-H leaders this spring will tackle this line of thought and show results."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

March 11.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$13-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$14; vealers, good and choice \$10.25-\$14.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.85-\$10.65; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25-\$10.85. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.75-\$11.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies 21¢-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 22¢-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 29 points to 13.96¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 19.96¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 30 points to 14.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 13.92¢.

March 10.--Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.50-\$2.95 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites closed at \$2.35-\$2.50 on the Chicago carlot market; \$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$2.65-\$3.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Flat and Round types \$100-\$120 bulk per ton in a few midwestern cities. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City. Illinois and Michigan Jonathans \$7-\$7.50 per barrel in Chicago; Michigan Greenings \$8-\$9.

March 10.--Grain prices: No.2 red winter wheat at St. Louis \$1.20-\$1.22; Kansas City, \$1.13-\$1.16. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 69¢-71¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 74¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73¢-74¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢-42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 38 1/8¢-39 5/8¢; Kansas City 45¢-46¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVI, No. 60

Section 1

March 13, 1930.

DEFICIENCY BILL

The Senate yesterday passed the first deficiency bill, carrying \$173,000,000 to meet emergency expenses of the Government, according to the press to-day. The bill now goes to conference. The report says: "...The \$100,000,000 requested by President Hoover for the Farm Board, \$150,000 for the American delegation's further expenses at the London naval parley, \$12,000,000 for river and harbor work, and \$7,000,000 for seed loans to farmers in storm-stricken States were added to the measure by the Senate...."

THE RETIREMENT BILL

The press to-day reports: "The new Dale-Lehlbach bill to liberalize the civil service retirement law was sent to conference by the House late yesterday, the next-to-the-last phase of its legislative journey. As the Senate sent the bill to conference last week, it now only remains for the conferees to get together and report back to their respective houses. The prospect is that by the end of the week congressional action on the measure will have been completed. Then it will go to the White House for the President's signature. The House conferees named by Speaker Longworth yesterday are Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey, chairman of the civil service committee; Representative Addison Smith of Idaho, and Representative Lamar Jeffers of Alabama. The members of the Senate civil service committee who were named as conferees last week are Senator Porter Dale of Vermont, the chairman; Senator James Couzens of Michigan, and Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee...."

POWER BOARD BILL

Creation of a Federal Power Commission patterned closely after the Interstate Commerce Commission, through which the Government would regulate the rates and services of corporations producing or distributing power transmitted in interstate commerce, and also parent holding companies and management corporations was proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Couzens of Michigan, chairman of the Senate commerce committee, according to the press to-day.

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION

The press to-day reports: "A continued drop in Mexican immigration into the United States was shown by the State Department yesterday in reports on visas issued during February under the new system of strict enforcement of existing regulations. It is this policy that has led the State Department to oppose the Johnson bill, pending in the House, for putting Mexico on a quota basis. For February, visas issued to Mexicans numbered 780, as compared with 864 for January and 1,950 for last July, when the new system was first applied. The total for the eight months since last July is 9,765, as compared with 31,886 for the corresponding months of the preceding year."

Section 2

Agriculture "According to reports issued by the Dairy Industry Center, in Argentina dairy production was slightly greater for 1928-29 than for the preceding year. The value of dairy products exported totaled 43,600,000 pesos, national currency, which although 10.7 per cent greater than the figure for the preceding year is still less than the average for the period 1922-1927. The increase in the value of butter exported was due to higher prices for that commodity, while that of casein was owing to an increase in the quantity exported. During 1928-29, 19,790 tons of butter, approximately the same amount as in the year before, were exported, and 18,310 tons of casein, which represents an increase of 3,690 tons, or about 25.1 per cent." (La Revista del Banco de la Nation Argentina, Buenos Aires, December, 1929.)

Chemistry Meeting Chemistry's advance in the South will be a dominant theme at the seventy-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society, which will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, from April 7 to 11. More than 1,500 scientific men from this and other countries will attend. Five hundred papers and addresses will be presented outlining the progress in chemical science. The most pressing need of organized chemistry, according to Dr. Charles L. Parsons, who will submit his annual report as secretary, is an endowment of several millions of dollars to finance the society's publications. Scientific and industrial research is developing so rapidly that the income of the society is no longer sufficient in itself to record it. At a general meeting on Tuesday morning, April 8, under the auspices of the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, which will usher in the scientific sessions, industrial chemical processes as practiced in the South will be featured. (Science, Mar. 7.)

Cotton Utilization "Women of the South are urged to wear more cotton and encourage its varied household uses, according to resolutions adopted by the Home Economics Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. These resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Association in Jackson, Miss., call attention to the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute and other organizations to extend the use of cotton and emphasize this work as follows: 'Recognizing cotton as a definite source of income in the South, and believing that cotton textiles and cotton garments are now being styled so that even the most fastidious person may feel well dressed in cotton, we earnestly recommend that the women of the Home Economics Section of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers cooperate with The Cotton-Textile Institute and other interested organizations in its promotion of the increased consumption of cotton, by wearing more cotton garments and by teaching the use of cotton with as much intelligence as has been given to teaching the use of silk.' " (Commerce and Finance, Mar. 12.)

Danish Farm Profits "On the basis of reports of the Danish Bureau of Land Economics the author (of an article translated by the Inst. Econ. and Hist., Copenhagen) undertakes an investigation of the yield of Danish agriculture from 1917/18 to 1926/27, both from the point of view of society and from that of the private owner. By yield from the point of view of society is meant that part of the gross return remaining after

subtracting the values consumed in production. This average annual yield per hectare for the ten years was 431 kr., but it fluctuated sharply from year to year, being highest in 1918/19 (556 kr.) and lowest in 1921/22 and 1926/27 (337 and 335 kr. respectively). Private profits show an equally great fluctuation during the period. In 1918/19 private profits were 207 kr. per hectare; in 1921/22 30 kr., and in 1926/27 18 kr. per hectare. The average annual private profit during the period was 88 kr. per hectare. All amounts are in crowns of present value." (Social Science Abstracts, March, 1930.)

Flax in Nebraska

The Nebraska Farmer for March 1 says: "Flax is one crop for which the market outlook for the coming year is exceptionally favorable. According to the annual agricultural outlook, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, present prospects indicate higher returns for flax in 1930 than from wheat and other small grains grown in the same regions under the same conditions. The report states that the country's acreage of flax could be increased one-third, without reducing the domestic price to a world level. A good many farmers in north-west Nebraska and similar regions have found flax to be a profitable crop. With the present outlook for a wheat crop too large for the most favorable prices, it seems advisable for farmers favorably situated to grow more flax and less wheat this season. Elsewhere in this issue is an article discussing the possibilities of flax growing in Nebraska and adjoining States."

Foreign Fruit Demand

The Business Week for March 12 says: "Demand for fruits abroad has mounted swiftly since the war, chiefly because of a new realization of the value of minerals and vitamins in the diet. A typical result is Sweden's recent action in removing duties from fresh oranges and lemons imported between July 1 and December 31. But this increased demand has aroused fruit growers in other countries, and real battle for the world fruit trade has started. South America is particularly active. The Argentine Government has sent experts to California and South Africa to study orange-growing methods, and to Europe to study markets. Citrus orchards have been planted, and stores have been opened in Europe to sell Argentine fruits direct to the consumer. Since November, 1928, Chile has been spending a 5-year appropriation of 10,000,000 pesos for expanding its fruit business. Brazil is forming a cooperative marketing organization, and the forecast for its 1929 orange crop was 12,000,000 boxes, much of which would be available for export. Shipments of South American oranges have recently made their appearance in New York. In Europe every fruit-producing country, including Italy, Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Bulgaria, is taking steps to promote export sales. Great Britain is strenuously pushing consumption of Empire-grown products. A significant result: In two years the percentage of British-grown apples among all those imported rose from 30 to 50 per cent. At present the Empire supplies only one-fifth of the fruit it consumes; this fraction is sure to increase...."

Livestock Futures

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for February 22 says: "Trading in hog futures will be inaugurated on the Chicago market March 1. A clearing house will supervise the trading under rules approved by the

Packers and Stockyards Administration... This experiment will be watched with interest not only by producers but by all interested in the trade. Patterned after the operation of the boards of trade in dealing with grain futures it can not receive the approval of those who denounce dealing in grain futures as gambling and buying and selling grain that never exists. Yet there may be a certain economic safety valve in this plan to allow the producer, buyer, packer, or retailer to 'hedge' and transfer the risks to those more willing to assume them. Now comes a suggestion that a cattle futures market be established along somewhat the same lines as that provided for in the trading of hog futures. The plan might work even better for the average cattle man who buys his feeders than for the hog man who raises his own hogs. Practically all of the risk and gamble could be taken out of the cattle feeding game if a man could contract for his feed in advance, buy his feeders in the fall, sell them immediately on the futures market for delivery the next spring or summer at a price that he knows will net him a profit."

Section 3

Depart-
ment of
Agricul-
ture

Walter Collins O'Kane, Professor of Entomology, University of New Hampshire, is the author of "Undermining The Enemy" in American Fruit Grower Magazine for February. He says in part: "...A few years ago a definite movement set in looking toward a much more far-reaching organization of chemical knowledge for the fighting of insects and plant diseases. In this movement the United States Department of Agriculture, various State experiment stations, and various chemical manufacturers have shared. Month by month it has been growing. Steadily it is reaching out and accumulating knowledge that we have needed for decades. Already it has yield some new and effective weapons in the way of sprays, dusts, and fumigants. And there is no doubt but that we are only fairly started. In the laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture work is going on that is far beyond anything hitherto conceived. Able chemists have been linked up with competent entomologists and plant pathologists. These men are studying a long list of chemicals that may yield something of promise. They are finding out what it is that does the work in some of the materials that we have been using rather blindly, and on the basis of that knowledge they will go ahead to devise better materials. The progress that they have made in the last four or five years is actually, I believe, more than was made in all of the history of such work up to that time...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

March 12.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.75-\$15; cows, good and choice \$7.75-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$11.25-\$14; vealers, good and choice \$9.50-\$14; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10.75-\$12. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$10-\$10.75; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$10-\$11.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.25-\$10.85. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$10.50-\$11.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8.50-\$10.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.35-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly \$1.80-\$1.85 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Florida pointed type cabbage brought \$3-\$3.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern markets. Texas round and flat type \$115-\$140 bulk per ton in terminal markets. Midwestern sacked yellow onions sold at \$1.40-\$2 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.65 f.o.b. New York Baldwin apples sold at \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City. Michigan Greenings and Spys \$2.50-\$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 91 score, $36\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 90 score, $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies 21ϕ - $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 22ϕ - $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 14.24¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price stood 19.98¢. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 14.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 29 points to 14.21¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08 $\frac{7}{8}$ -\$1.10 $\frac{7}{8}$. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.17-\$1.18; Kansas City \$1.10-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Kansas City $99\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago, 72ϕ - $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis 64ϕ - 65ϕ ; Kansas City 67ϕ - $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, 73ϕ - 74ϕ ; Minneapolis 70ϕ - 73ϕ ; Kansas City 71ϕ - 73ϕ . No.3 white oats, Chicago, $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - $40\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $36\frac{3}{4}\phi$ - $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)
